

Sir. Joseph Copley Bart.

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Title of Lachrymae
seems to be misplaced
Should be before Intr.
pt. I.-f. of Warn
of Germany Lachrimæ
Amplified in Pavio-
dat. Padua - pent
in Print of I.-f.
also Lachrymæ

Lamentations = 24761

no. 1] collation
Huth, p. 592 - vol. II.
imperfect, wanting t. - p. 4
~~gold~~ gilt

no. 2] agrees with Huth in collation.

Lacrymæ Germaniæ :

OR,

The Teares of Germany.

Vnfolding her woefull Distresse by JERUSALEMS Calamity.

In a Sermon Preached at a generall Assembly in the Maiden-Towne of *Norenberg* in *Germany*, before the Lords the States, and many others of quality there met together, to humble themselves before the Lord.

Translated out of the high Dutch Coppy.

Lamenta. 4. verse 1.

How is the Gold become dim? How is the most fine Gold changed! The stones of the Sanctuary are powred out in the top of every streete.

LONDON:
Printed by *I. Okes*, and are to be sold by *H. Overton*, and *Iohn Rothwell* at the Sunne in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

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Sam: Williams

A BRIEFE DISCOVRSE OF PRODIGIES, by way of *Preface* to the *Treatise* following.

Section 1.

MOst divine is that Axiome, God and nature do nothing in vaine. *Nature is that constant order of being and working, which God hath appointed for the creatures. Where there is* order, *and that order* constant, *and both* determined by an infinite wisdome, *there must necessarily be some good end propounded by the* Ordainer, *and all motions effectuall for accomplishment. Yet the course of Nature is subject to many alterations, because there is a* God above nature, *who hath set bounds for the*

Beda inter axiom. Philos. ex Arist.

B1.39550

creatures, but none for him save the counsell of his will. Whatsoever the Lord pleases, that doth hee in Heaven above, and in the Earth beneath.[a]

[a] Psal 135. 6

§ 2

Hereupon it followes, That even those things which come to passe according to the course of nature, are very considerable: because they are effected according to Gods ordination. His invisible power and Godhead[b] may be seene in them. *Nothing is so small, but his providence extends to it.* Præsentemque refert quælibet herba Deum.

[b] Rom. 1. 20.

In every tender grasse
God may be seen as in a glasse.

Divine præscience were far from being, as indeed it is, all Infinite, *did it not extend it selfe to every accident. Nothing* is or moves, *or* suffers *in any kinde, but in subordination to Gods eternall decrees, that his wise purpose may be effected. And what is it which we see or heare of in any of the creatures, which affords not some morall and divine use? The world is Gods great booke* in Folio. *Every creature is a severall page, in which wee may reade some instruction to further us in heavenly wisedome. The* Occasional Meditations *of such as are piously*

Virtutis est maxima, pertingere quam remotissima.

piously devoted, give us sensible demonstration of this. Prophane then, and irreligious are they that looke on the ordinary course of Gods providence, but never looke up to God in holy meditation. Whereas everything wee see is like Iacobs Ladder. The foote of it is in earth, but the top is in Heaven. We should therefore looke beyond our senses, and use them as a prospective glasse, to see God through, that he may be brought nigh our hearts, though wee be farre from his glorious presence. That Philosopher seemes to have had some secret inspiration from the almighty, who being asked wherfore man was made, answered, cœli contemplandi gratiâ. For God indeede made us to study himselfe, and minde things above. Why was Adam put in Paradise? Onely to till the garden without taking other care, or pleasure? rather, that by imploying himselfe about the creatures, he might more distinctly meditate of every one to inflame his affections toward God. And what is it which affords no instruction? Toades, and such like, seeing man fly from them presently. A lively Emblem of lapsed mankinde, which cannot indure Gods presence, we being conscious to our selves that we are worthy of his hatred. Seeing poore wormes made by God in such a condition, that every foole may tread on them, and them without meanes to revenge or resist that hurt, we should

Apud Arist. de an.

hence learne humilitie, patience, and all subjection to the will of God. Every Cocke crowing is a lesson of Repentance. Every sound of a trumpet an Alarum to the last Iudgement. And every puffe of breath a Memento mori. *For* what is our life? it is even a Vapour, appearing for a little time, then vanishing. *Iam.* 4. 14.

Σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἄνθρ ωποι. *Pind.*

§ 3

This supposed, it followes further. Those things which are more rare in the course of nature, divers, contrary, *or* above, *are more then ordinarily to be thought upon. For of every such thing it may be said,* Digitus Dei est hic, *God hath an immediate hand in them, they are for speciall use. Having therefore in the Treatise following* the wonderfull things of God *reflected to us as in a glasse, by an historicall gleaning together of some remarkable Prodigies which of late Yeares have happened in* Germany, *with the Events which followed them, it will not bee superfluous to take something along with us in reading them, touching the nature, ends, and use which is to be made of such like, according to the Scripture. The rather because they are in themselves like the writing on the Wall in* Beshazzars *Palace,* [a] *which* Sooth-sayers, Astrologians, *aad* Chaldeans *could neither understand nor reade.*

A minori ad maius.

Τὰ μεγαλεῖα τ θ῀.

[a] Dan. 5. 8.

reade. Who can reade Gods riddle, but they who plough with his Heifer? None know what use to make of his workes, but they who meditate of them, according to his word, with the helpe of his spirit. Hence it is though some are carefull in observing them, yet few have the happinesse to profit by them. Most men profanely disregard them, being of Gallio's *temper, careless of such matters. Some suspitiously abuse them. Many onely gaze, and wonder. Few know what they meane, and therefore skip them over as unskilfull readers use to doe sentences of* Greeke *and* Latine *which they understand not. To remedy this in some part, Here is my indeavour in hope of Gods blessing.* The worke of the Lord is great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein *Psalm.* 111. 2.

§ 4

If the question be what Prodigies are, the answer may be, Signes and wonders wrought by God immediately, or by others at his appointment, to signifie his pleasure aforehand touching some speciall mercy or judgement ensuing.

The Treatise cals them Prodigies, that is prædictions *or forewarnings. So much the word implyes* [a]. *In Scripture phrase they are cal-*

led σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα *signes and wonders*, Joel (chap. 2. v. 38.) *calls them wonders*, St. Luke, chap. 21. 11) *calls them* fearefull sights, and great signes. St. Peter *tearmes them*, wonders in Heaven, and signes in Earth. Acts. 2. 21. *Of signes some are to represent, Some for commemoration, Some to assure, Others to prognosticate, whereof some be ordinary, others extraordinary.* Prodigies be extraordinary prognosticating signes. *They are also called wonders, not because they are all* miracles in propriety; *but because they seeme to bee, unto such as know not the causes and effects of them, and therefore cause wondring.* A miracle is that which happens besides the order of all nature, particular, and generall, *For a stone to moove upward when it is throwne, is contrary to the particular nature of a stone, yet no miracle, because all things give way to violence. The hanging of Mahomets iron tombe in the Ayre (if it bee, as it is reported) is no miracle, because it may be drawne up by vertue of some Loadstone above it. But every thing is a wonder, whose cause we know not, or at least which wise men know not. Admiration alwaies rises out of some degree of Ignorance. There is therefore a difference betwixt a miracle and a marvell:* d *under the tearme of wonders 3 Severall things be comprehended.*

Prodigia, quod porro dicant, ideſt, futurra prædicant. Au. de Civ. Dei. lib. 21 cap. 8

Omnia quippe portenta contra naturam dicimus eſſe: Sed non ſunt idem.

c Zanch de operib. Dei. lib 3. cap 18.

c Inter miraculum & mirum.

1 *Speciall rarities in the course of nature, and in the actions and affaires of men: 2 Secondly, miracles properly so called. Thirdly, whatsoever it is which makes the wiser or greater part of men to admire, as wel as fooles, however it be called. All which are here included under the name of prodigies.*

Quæ sunt rara ipsa sunt mira Augu.

§ 5

Having briefly notified the meaning both of the name and thing in hand, the next thing most necessary is to consider of the author, who gives being to things prodigious, and appoints their use. That must needs bee God, *who is the onely Alpha and Omega; The center from which all lines are drawne, and the circumference wherein they are terminated. All predictions, whether they bee naturall or supernaturall, must needs originally issue from him, that decrees things from eternity, and causes them to exist in time in all circumstances according to his appointment. This hath alwaies been out of controversie, not onely among Christians, but also among the Philosophers, yea even among the very Vulgar heathen. But though all have reference to God, yet not all alike. Some things hee either doth immediately, or at least wise seemes to doe, for both* God, and nature are often clouded. *Many things are effected by the Ministery of the Angells. Some proceed from*

Novis omnia plena virg.

from me, and the course of nature, yet not without God. Those things which are most common in the course of nature, are to bee counted Gods workes, and therefore much more those which are strange. God puts these Questions to Iob. Hath the raine a Father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? Out of whose wombe came the yce? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath gendred it? *The answer to bee made is this, God giveth being to al these things according to his pleasure, what then shall be thought of raining bloud, Fire, and such like? No otherwise then according to that, The Lord rained upon* Sodom and Gomorrah, *fire and Brimstone from the Lord out of Heaven*[b]. *He threatens such afore-hand, and he alone hath power to effect them. Therefore when we see or heare of any such thing, we can doe no lesse then acknowledge in the* Psalmists *words, This is the Lords doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. Psal.* 118. 23.

a Iob. 38. 28. 29.

b Gen. 19. 24.

§ 6

But how is it that signes and wonders are said to be wrought by false Prophets? for so Moses intimates[a] *And our Saviour sayes expresly,* There shall arise false Prophets, and false Christs, and shall shew great signes and wonders *And to like effect Paul speakes of Antichrist,* 2. *Thess.*

a Deut. 13. 1.

b Mat. 24. 24.

2. Thess. 2. 9. *We read also that many signes done before* Pharaoh *by* Moses, *were also done before him by the Magitians of* Ægypt c.

No doubt but Satan and his Instruments are permitted to doe great things for the triall of Gods Church and children, but in all they doe they are no more but instruments. Therefore that Fire wherewith Jobs sheepe and servants were consumed, is fitly called the Fire of God, *though the* Prince of the Ayre *was in that the Incendiary and the bellowes, and added oyle to the flame. But Gods wonders and Satans differs very much. Oftentimes in the thing it selfe.* * *Satan seemes to worke miracles, but God workes miracles indeed.*

Satan also makes a shew of doing many things which indeed hee doth not, deluding the outward senses and the the Phantasie. He alwayes lies against God or nature. Therefore well saith Moses, Who is like unto thee O Lord among the Gods? who is like unto thee? glorious in holinesse, fearefull in praise, doing wonders. e *But in the ground and end there is alwayes a vast and manifest difference betwixt the one and the other. All that Satan does, is out of hatred, envy and malice, to God and man. But all that God doth is in mercy or Iustice. The plot which the Devill prosecutes in every particular, is to rob God of his glory, to make his*

c Exod. 7. 11.

d Iob. 1. 16.

* *Martinus Biermanus, de Magicis Actionibus*

e Exod. 15. 11.

word

word of none effect, and to frustrate the salvation intended for the Elect. Gods immutable purpose is to glorifie himselfe, to fulfill his word in all the promises aud threatnings, and to save those whom he hath chosen in Christ. The one intends nothing but fraud and mischiefe, the other to approve his goodnesse even to them that wilfully perish. Satan labours to bring men into Heresie, superstition, and Idolatry, to blind their eyes, harden their hearts, and wholly to corrupt them in all their wayes. God would have all men come to the knowledge of the truth that they might be saved[a], 1 Tim.2.4. *if any desire to know how it may be knowne, which wonders be wrought by God especially, and which by Satan, let them consider, This is needlesse for us curiously to inquire after, and fruitlesse to bee knowne. Our duty is to looke upon all good and evill as coming from God, as Iob did, saying,* The Lord, hath given, and the Lord hath taken, &c. Shall wee receive good from the hand of the Lord, and not evill? *And though some Prodigies be but rarities in nature, yet are wee to ascribe all to God, in as much as nature is his handmaid, and even of naturall things there is more to be made then a naturall use.*

§ 7

As for the matter wherof Prodigies consist, that is worthy to be considered of, but warily to be determined

mined. A confused Notion that some things are prodigious, without knowledge of the particulars, and whether it be good or evill that is portended, hath bred and nourished much curiositie and superstition, needlesse feares in some, fond hopes in others, there have anciently beene a sort of men who have made it their study and profession to teach what is ominous, and of what: such were the Sooth-sayers, Astrologians, Chaldeans, *and the like. But the light of the Gospell hath made all these seeming starres to vanish. And yet still pride, curiositie, infidelity, like bitter rootes growing in the heart of mankinde naturally, leade them much what in the same way. Hence it is that almost every accident is by some counted a signe of good or evill lucke, according to our common phrase. To reckon up particulars in this kinde, would be both tedious and ridiculous.*

But it must be granted that some things are Prodigious : *true. And that some things are so in reference to particular persons, and families. Some to Countries, Nations, and whole States. This also cannot be denied, What is then the rule to know them by? No vulgar conceit, no nor every pretended reason. Nor yet all manner of experience, so far as wee are to regard* Prodigies. *The Scripture is a sufficient rule. Therein we have multitude and varietie of examples that*

teaches

teaches us to count of ſinne as a certaine forerun-
ner of divine vengeance, unleſſe repentance intercept.
And to take Repentance, Faith, Obedience, Piety,
Juſtice, and Charity for aſſured pledge of Gods
love and purpoſe of bleſſednes in every kinde.
According unto theſe we are to regulate our hopes
and feares. Humility is a ſpeciall token of honor enſuing, and pride a forerunner of de-
a Pro. ſtruction. a *He that goes on in an evill way ſhall*
not proſper at the laſt, though the Sun, Moon
b Gen. 27. 9. and Starres ſhould ſeeme to fall downe and worſhip him, *as they did ſometime to* Ioſeph.
And he that feareth God, and eſcheweth evill may
be confident that all ſhall worke together for the
beſt, though Hell were for the preſent let looſe
upon him. Yea, though God himſelfe ſhould make
a but of him to empty his quiver in. Foure hun-
dred Prophets may ſay to Ahab, Goe up to Ra-
moth Gilead and proſper. *Yet* Ahab *falls*
there, for he had ſold himſelfe to worke wicked-
neſſe. Romes *merchants will not believe her fall,*
c Rom. 19. *but they ſhall certainly ſee and lament it* c Ba-
bylon *ſayes* I am, and none elſe beſides me. I
ſhall not ſit as a widdow, neither ſhall I know
the loſſe of children. But theſe two things
(ſaith God) ſhall come to thee in a moment
Iſa. 47. 8. and 9. in one day, the loſſe of children and widdow-
hood, they ſhall come upon thee in their
perfection, &c.

In

In sinning there be some circumstances which are more immediate harbingers of judgement, and so likewise many particular sinnes. Backsliding, as in Solomon. *Presently hereupon God stirred him up adversaries. Rashnesse in things which require a waighty consultation, as in* Rehoboam. *Selfe-will, as in* Iosias. *Impudency, as in* Absolon. *But I had rather leave particulars to the studious Readers observation.*

So on the other side humility, wisedome, patience, importunity in prayer, diligence in well doing doe more especially demonstrate Gods purpose to manifest his especiall mercy. But those prædi-ons which we have now especially to consider, are of another sort.

§ 8.

To speake more fully of the Matter *of* Prodigies, *in generall; I conceive it is some speciall accident happening by the providence of God. The things about which such accidents happen are diverse, and according to the difference thereof wee may count of* 3. *kinds of* Prodigies, Naturall, Morall *and* Divine, κατ' ἐξοχήν.

Naturall are those speciall accidents which fall out in the particular or generall course of nature. Of which some are Celestiall, *some* Elementarie. Celestiall *I call those which happen about*

about the heavenly bodies. As *about the Sunne, Moone or other Starrs.* By *Elementary I meane those which happen in the Elements themselves, or those things which are compounded of them.* Moorall Prodigies *are those which consist in the affections, passions, words, or actions of men.* Divine *I call those wherein* (τὶ θεῖον) *some divine impression is more conspicuous or necessarily to be acknowledged. For each of these kinds there is mutiplicity of Instances to be had almost in all* Histories, *but it shall suffice me to particularise in some few out of Scripture.*

* Qui portentorum numerat multitudinem quæ historiâ gentium continentur. Aug.

That extraordinary Eclipse which happened at our Saviours passion [a], *at which the greatest Philosophers, that then were, much admired.* The *plague of darknesse in* Ægypt [b], *and the apparition of Angells and heavenly visions, whereof we often read in Scripture, were* Prodigies *Celestiall. Of Elementary we have more variety of examples,* The *Fire which consumed* Nadab *and* Abihu [c], *That which fell from heaven on the Captaines and their companies, sent by* Ahaziah *to* Elijah, [d] *The pillar of Fire which was for safe conduct to the Israelites in the night time* [e]. *The fire & brimstone which fell on* Sodom *and* Gomorrah. *The* Cherubims *and flaming Sword which God placed before paradice.*

Fiery Prodigies.

a Mat. 27. 45.
b Exod. 10 21.

[c] *Levit.* 10. 2. [d] 2 *Kings* 1. 10. [e] *Exod.* 13. 21. 22. [f] *Gen.* 19. 24. [g] *Gen.* 3. 24.

The

The cloudy pillar which was Israels guide by day. The Manna *wherewith they were fed in the wilderneſſe.* *The plague of Haile in* Egypt. *That on the army of the Five* Canaanitiſh *Kings in* Ioſhua's *time.* Airy. Ioſh. 10. 11

The dividing of the red Sea.
And of *Iordan.*
Chriſts walking on the water,
Water iſſuing out of the rocke,
And out of the Jaw bone of an Aſſe. Watery.

Bitter Water becomming ſweet by caſting in Salt.

Earthquakes, Famine, Extraordinary fruitfullneſſe, Exceſſive multitude of Birds, as of Quailes, *among the* Iſraelites, *or of* Flyes, Beaſts, or creeping things, *as among the Plagues of* Egypt, *The ſtrange peregrination of Creatures, from their wonted habitation, as the comming of the creatures into the* Arke. Earthy.

Theſe and many ſuch like particulars are counted Prodigies, and for diſtinction ſake naturall, becauſe ſome thing in it ſelfe naturall, is the ſubject of them.

As for morall Prodigies *that which is paſſed in the former* Section *ſhall ſuffice, becauſe it is but a ſchedule that I have to write, and not a volume: for divine prodigies, ſo called in a more*

especiall manner, these following are most apparent.

The Sun and Moone standing still as in Ioshua's time. The shadowes going backe 10 degrees on Ahaz his Diall in Hezechiahs time. The new starres appearing at our Saviours birth. The rending of the vaile of the Temple, and the resurrection of dead bodies, at the time of his crucifying. &c. Isa. 38. 8.

These are sufficient to shew us what is to bee counted prodigious, and what not. For all particulars we have no instance. Things new and strange may daily happen as God sees cause to conclude this part of the matter in hand, let this note suffice. Whatsoever happens extraordinarily and rarely to us or to any of the creatures, hath more or lesse of the nature of a Prodigie in it. Such was the strange fighting in the wombe of Rebekah, Nebuchadnezzars, Pharaohs, and Pilates wives dreames. The carriage and speech of Baalams Asse. The falling off of the Chariot Wheeles of the Egyptians, as they drave in the red Sea. Dagons prostrating before the Arke.

§ 9

Sufficient being spoken of the Matter, the next thing

thing necessary to be touched is the forme, to shew what makes any speciall accident to be a Prodigie, that is (as I conceive) the aptitude which such accidents have in themselues, or by divine institution to portend the futurition or manifestation of something as yet not existent, or not knowne. As for example. Bloud happening extraordinarily in raine, in sweate, or in the use of bread or otherwise, doth fitly betoken warre, murther, execution of malefactors, or persecution. But how comes the Rainebow *to be a signe the world shall never be overflowne againe by an Vniversall Inundation, whereas naturally it signifies raine. This it could not doe if God had not appointed it for such an use. It may be demanded what I thinke of experience. If it be found by observation from time to time that after such an accident in one kind, such an event in another followes, may not that accident thenceforth be taken for a certaine signe of such an event to ensue?* I answer, *God is unsearchable in his wayes. No observation whatsoever will inable us to trace him.* As the way of a ship in the Sea, or a Bird in the Ayre, so are Gods waies. *Experience therefore is but an uncertaine guide, because the course of Gods providence is a perfect maze or Labyrinth. There is indeed no variance nor shadow of turning betwixt his will at one time, and*

his will at another. (I speake of his absolute will) *Neither is there any difference betwixt his* will in decree, and his will in deed, *and hee often doth the same things over againe,* for kind. *Yet there is so much variety for circumstances, that its impossible by al observation to conclude for certaine, from that which doth happen in one kind, to that which shall happen in another. This notwithstanding the argument from existence of the signe, to the futurition of the thing signified, concluding onely probably and indefinitely, cannot justly bee gainesaid: for instance, Thus to reason is very use-full. After a Comet or blazing starres appearing and vanishing, some great personages doe commonly expire.*

This experience out of many Histories confirms, *Therefore such a comet now appearing, its likely some of the Gods of the Earth shall dye like men, and all of them have just cause more then ordinarily to prepare for death, especially such as* Herod. *But other matter calls me to it.*

vide Alstedium in Chronol. Cometarum.

§ 10

Touching the finall cause of prodigies, that is divers in divers respects. The common end is that God may be glorified by us in beholding his works,

and spelling out of them his infinite wisedome, power, and goodnesse, whereunto Prodigies conduce no little, because they minister matter for an invincible argument against an Atheist or Epicure; and strongly prove both God and providence. The proper end of them is either neare or remote, That which they serve for more immediately is in generall, to intimate some change in the condition of them, to whom they have reference: But sometimes they serve to bring to light that which was hid, or to make that knowne which was secret; as when Satan appeares for a time where some body lies buried in secret, and then vanishes, or when extraordinary trouble of minde falls on some, that thereby they may be brought to disclose some secret sin, the revealing whereof may tend to Gods glory. Some of them doe more especially serve for comfort, some for terror. * Some serve to terrifye for a while, as the burning Bush, but leave comfort in the issue, as that did. And the Angells wonderfull behaviour in the presence of Sampsons parents: some serve to strengthen the faith of Gods children in time of great discouragement; or when they are called to some special service: some serve to invite and call all, of all sorts, to repentance and amendment of life.

Ipsa nominum indicant fidem rei. Monstra sane dicta per hibentia. monstrando. &c. Aug quo supra.

* Cum Deus pluiturus est gentem vel orbem prodigijs, id prius solet significare. Herod.

Those which serve to this end are in a more peculiar manner The Prodigies,

and such are those which are instanced in, in the following History. Comfortable ones may happen to the wicked, and terrible to the godly, to harden the one, and humble the other. That the one may prepare for correction and profit by it, the other in Gods just judgement perish everlastingly. If the Question be when fearefull Prodigies happen in a Countrey where there be two contrary sides of different professions in religion, how it may be knowne whether of them they concerne. I answer, the only necessary thing is, for each private person of what sort soever, whose abode is in such place, to take it to himself, and to examine his heart, wayes, and spirituall estate, that he may reforme himselfe according to the word of God, lest hee also perish. Many are too prone to cry woe unto others, but at last are forced to say (with him mentioned by Iosephus, where he speakes of the last destruction of Ierusalem.) woe unto mee also. God is not wont to send generall judgements, till all flesh more or lesse have corrupted their way: and therefore it behoues all of all sorts, howsoever different in the profession of religion to humble themselves, and study reformation really, not in pretence. * If they of Germany doe so, and then send out a dove from their Arke, she is likely to return with an Olive branch in her mouth. In the meane while so long as every one looking on his neighbour saies, Truth is on my

* De cultoribus etiam Dei duæ partes intrisbus', et tertia quum fuerit Probata, remanebit. Lact. instit. lib. 7. cap. 16.

my side, Thou art an heretick, and therefore the destruction threatned is to thee, but I shall escape: God that is no respecter of Persons findes just matter of offence in both, and on which side peace and Victory will rest, as touching sence is yet uncertaine. But wee know who they are that cry peace, peace, to themselves: that for temporall things dreame of a fifth Monarchie, and for Church affaires would faine force all to doe as they doe, that is, to put their Noses under the Popes girdle. And though here I digresse a little, I hope it will be pardoned.

§ 11

As for those particular Prodigies which the History at hand makes mention of, the Reader may well admire at them, and happily revolve these questions in his minde. Whether there were such things as are here related. Whether they are truly Prodigious or no. Whether those Events here adopted to them were portended. Whether the like things have not happened elsewhere without like effects or consequences, with more of like nature, if hee bee either cautious, or scrupulous, to all which I have onely this to answere. If any credit may be given to such Histories of Germane affaires, as commonly fall into the hands of the learned, from Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus, it is certaine that Africa was not antiently more famous for Mon-

sters then Germany *hath for many yeares beene of* Prodigies. *The particulars hereafter mentioned make not a fourth part of what might be collected in like kinde. And if* Prodigies *be taken in a large sense, as they are here to be understood, the matter doth well answer the title. But this must needs be granted, this or that single prodigie may happen, and yet no remarkable judgement follow. For God may shake his rod often, before he strike once. And many times he threatens, but to try. But when Heaven and Earth, Sea, and Land did all make one outcry, and strike up an* Alarum, *no other could be expected, but that God should march on apace in fury after. It is but a generall intimation of this or that Iudgement, that Prodigies doe make necessarily. But what else could bee expected but shedding bloud on earth, when it rained bloud from heaven. Battailes in the Ayre were most lively pictures of the same to bee on earth. So that wee may truly say, God wrote his minde in most lively Characters, and hath punctually fulfilled what hee threatned. It seemes they were confident of longer peace, or else God needed not to have reade them so many Lectures of bloud: what particular Iudgements are signified by particular* Prodigies *may wel be guessed by the Prodigies themselves: for my owne part* I beleeve, admire, and adore, *and shal wonder at him that can doe*

lesse

leſſe. I doe every day expect the like and greater, becauſe our Saviour hath ſo largely propheſied in this kinde in reference to our times, which all the Evangeliſts have recorded. The latter dayes ſhal bee ſhort beyond expectation, and Chriſt come ſooner then we are aware, and therefore the ſignes of his comming muſt needs bee expected, whereof ſtrange Prodigies are one.

§ 12

And now hopeing this may ſatisfie ſuch as have anycandor; its high time to draw the Arrow to the head, and hit the marke I ſhoote at, which is to point out the Chriſtian uſe which godly feare and reverence teaches us to make upon the knowledge of theſe dreadfull things. To which end there are ſome cautions to be premiſed.

1 *Seeing God is the author of Prodigies, wee muſt religiouſly obſerve them, and by prayer ſeeke from him inſtruction and grace, to fit us for a holy improvement of them to his glory and our own benefit; Saying as* Paul, *when Chriſt ſpake to him in a viſion out of Heaven,* Lord what wilt thou have mee to doe? *And with prayer wee muſt joyne all diligence in ſtudying of his holy word, for thence it is that al neceſſary inſtruction is derived. Be we ſure to make uſe of Prodigies according to this rule, and light will come out of darkeneſſe, comfort out of feare.* Acts. 9. 6.

Secondl

Secondly we may not bee too curious in ſearching after the particular evills which Prodigies ſhew, much leſſe to know their circumſtances, when, where, and how they ſhall happen. It is enough for us, and great mercy from God, that we have, aforehand, ſo much as the noiſe of his coming to aflict. In the ſtate of Iſrael, God was wont to threaten in the Fathers dayes thoſe Judgements which hee purpoſed to their poſteritie, and yet upon thoſe threatnings, he expected preſent repentance. And ſurely that Memento *given by Chriſt unto the Angell of* Sardis, *is neceſſary for every Church and ſtate to apply unto themſelves in theſe dayes:* Remember how thou haſt received, and heard, and hold faſt and repent. If therefore thou
Rev. 3 3. ſhalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thiefe, and thou ſhalt not know what houre I will come upon thee.

A third caveat *is that, which God himſelfe gives by the Prophet Ieremy*, Learne not the
Ier. 10. 2. way of the heathen, and be not diſmaied at the ſignes of heaven. For the heathen are diſmaied at them. *Where 2 things are forbidden. The one is learning the heathens way, that is, to worſhip the creatures themſelves, or to uſe any part of their Idolatrous ſervice: The other is exceſſive feare upon the ſight of all unpleaſant aſpects in the heavenly bodies, without any true feare of God who*

cauſeth

causes them; and in whose hand it is to haſten or prolong, increaſe or diminiſh, or totally remove all threatned evils. The groſſer ſort of antient Idolaters thought the Sun, Moone, and other ſtarres Ezech. 8. *to be Gods, and Eclipſes and ſuch like to be ſignes of their anger, whereupon they feared exceedingly unto aſtoniſhment, and addicted themſelves by divers rites and ceremonies to pacify them. Many times the* Iſraelites *were much ſubiect to like Idolatry, againſt which God there inſtructs them. This place therfore does not condemne all feare upon the ſight of prodigies, as unlawfull, but the abuſe of feare, when it is placed on the creature, not on God, and leades not to true piety, but to will worſhip. Or when it ſo captivates, that we thinke it in vaine to ſeeke God by repentance, and doe hereupon deſpiſe him, and harden our hearts, and commit all iniquity with greedineſſe. Of all things ſuch a feare is moſt to be feared. As for ſuch whom a lively faith hath incorporated into Chriſt, and a true feare of God in his iudgements, made penitent and obedient according to Gods word. Prodigies ſhould rather comfort them, then otherwiſe. Ioel having ſaid in one verſe,* The Sunne ſhall bee turned into darkneſſe, and the Moone into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord come, *ſaith immediately in the next* verſe, It ſhall come to paſſe that who ſoever

ſhall

shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. For in Mount Sion and in Ierusalem shall be deliverance. *Our Saviour speaking in like manner of the Prodigies which shall happen partly before the destruction of Ierusalem, but especially before the end of the world, and of the feare which shall be in many, said to his disciples* When these things begin to come to passe then looke up and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh, *Christ the accomplisher & finisher of it. Thus much for caution.*

Luke. 21. 31.

§ 13 *Now for the uses themselves, who will not hereby be assured of a generall judgement comming on a pace, seeing these forerunners of it. I speake both of the Prodigies, and of the things which follow and accompany. The order of the signes of the latter day is this. First false Prophets. Many shall be deceived. Iniquity shall abound. Secondly, persecution, and by meanes thereof Apostacy in some, great misery to others. Then Warres, Famine, Pestilence,* Prodigies, *interchangeably, till false Prophets and al deceived by them be rooted out of the earth. And as touching warrs, judgement must begin at the house of God. Therein false Prophets arise, a.*

Acts. 20. Paul *saies,* from among your selves &c. *Their rising is like the opening of Pandoraes box, the original of al evil. And certainly the churches negligence in not convincing them by doctrine, and suppressing them by discipline in the particular Churches wher-*

in they first appeared is the corner stone of all, and therefore it is fit gods churches should be first in the course of Judgement, who are first in the course of sinning. The third course of signes which are now most conspicuous shall continue till the first error be discovered and amended, and that evill which it hath brought in be removed, I meane particular Churches be rightly stated, and faithfull in administration of all publicke Ordinances, &c. §14

In the meane while for a second use, *let every one of us learne hence,* To search and try our waies, and turne unto the Lord our God, *lest our securitie prove prodigious unto us. Be we more carefull to know Gods will, and to professe that we know, and live according to our profession; in one or other of these specialties we all faile. Yea wherein is it that we faile not? see the state of the seven Churches of* Asia, *as St.* Iohn *describes it, and I feare whatsoever is reproved in all them together, will be found among us, but little of that which they are commended for. Were it not that God is iealous of his own honour, and (in his own phrase)* feares the wrath of the enemie, lest our adversaries should behave themselves strangely, and say, our hand is high, the Lord hath not done this, *we also ere this time had felt the effect of many prodigies which have beene among our selves. But I hope God will shortly stirre up some in a more especiall manner, to bring Gods* Deut. 32. 27.

wonders among us in remembrance. This for the present may serve something to awaken us. And if we regard neither the voyce of God on earth, by his Ministers, *nor the voyce of God from heaven by his wonderous workes,* though Noah, Job, and Daniel were among us, they shall deliver but their owne soules. *God must deny himselfe, or we perish if we continue impenitent, The name of reformation which we have in our mouthes, will no more helpe us then the* Iewes *crying.* The Temple of the Lord, We be Abrahams children. *In many abuses there is not so much as a colour of reformation, as in the matter of sacrilledge for one. It was after* Iosiah *had reformed many things, that his heart was tender, and smote him upon hearing of the Law. Perceiving thereby there were yet more abuses in the Land than he at first was ware of. Antichrist had made all places like* Augean *stables. They doe therefore surely neede a continuall clensing. The God of all grace fill us according to our measure with wisdome and zeale, that we may grow from beauty to beauty in his eyes.*

§ 15.

And seeing God is so gracious, as by all meanes to manifest himselfe and his intended judgements, he hath not left himselfe without witnesse, but we

are

are altogether without excuse. Let him have the prayse which is due unto his name, who abounds toward us in all meanes of grace, whereby we might be made wise unto salvation. Thy Word, O Lord, is sufficient of it selfe to warne all the World. Thy Workes are the utmost that we can aske or thinke: what shall we say of thy wonderous Workes from day to day! Oh thou holy one of Israel. *All this is* that thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, Rom 3. 4. and overcome when thou art judged. *It will be thy glory that thou hast shewed us signes in Heaven above, and wonders in Earth beneath; But it will be our misery if we regard them not, or if regarding we doe not blesse thee the Almighty, or if blessing thee in words we repent not and amend. Of our selves we are able to doe none of all this. Let it not alwayes be said of us as it was sometime of thy people* Israel, Yet the Lord hath not given you Deut. 29. 4 a heart to perceive, and eyes to see, and eares to heare unto this day. *For thy Annoynteds sake powre upon us thy spirit, give us hearts according to thine owne heart, and cause us to walke in thy wayes. Truth Lord, thou mayst leave us to our selves, and let us perish: if thy Grace were not free for thee, to bestow or not, it were no grace. If thou sayest, I have no pleasure in you, doe to us as seemeth good in thy sight. Yet be pleased to remember thy Covenant. And for his sake who hath sealed it*

with his bloud poure out his ſpirit among us; worke knowledge in our minds, ſubmiſſion in our wills. Yea ſanctify us we beſeech thee throughout. Oh love us, and cauſe us to love thee, and then wee know aſſuredly that all things ſhall worke together for the beſt, Amen.

If any thing offend thee Chriſtian Reader in this Prologue, conſider herein I tread an unbeaten path, wherein it is eaſie to erre. The way it ſelfe is rough, my ſpare houres for ſuch imployment few. Importunity of others, and arguments drawne from the publicke good, have ſtollen mee from my ſelfe to doe others ſervice in this buſineſſe. *If* it ſeeme ſtrange I make ſo much a doe to uſher in a ſmall Pamphlet, conſider not the book, but the ſubject. *In* Prodigies God comes in, as *riding on a Cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind.* How then can juſt exceptions be taken at one for cõming before to cry * *Bow the knee* ? my boldneſſe pardoned I am content to beare all other blame.

* Gen. 44. 42.

In Magnis eſt voluiſſe Satis.

Errors in the Preface.

In the firſt Sect. r. Axionata. for him r. himſelfe. In 2. Sect. them r. him. for fooler. foote. 3. Sect. for ſuſpitiouſly r. ſuperſtitiouſly, for prædicant r. prædicant. 5. Sect. for Novis in mar. r. Iovis for me r. men. in 7 Sect. for pledge r. pledges. in mar. rom r. revel. for predions r. predictions. in the 11 Sect. r. which are adapted.

DREADFVLL, AND PRODIGIOVS ASPECTS WHICH have happened, and appeared in the Ayre, Water, and on Earth, beyond the common course of nature, in diverse parts of *Germany*, since the beginning of these late bloody-broyles *in that Country, from the yeere of our* Lord, 1618. to this present time; together with briefe observations of the issues, and *Consequences ensuing after them.*

AMong the many troubles, and turmoyles (*Courteous Reader*) which have long time roved, and raged not onely in *Bohemia*, but also in divers other places of *Germany*, there appeared a terrible Comet, with a great blazing tayle, which was as terrible as visible. The blazing Starr

It appeared first, October, 26. 1618. in the signe of *Scorpio*, and the tayle thereof was extended betwixt the *Spica virginis*, and *Arcturus*, towards

wards *Polus Septentrionalis*. Afterwards it tooke its progresse in *Signo Libræ*, continuing its course from the *Ecliptica* to *Topico Cancri*, from East to West, or Northerly. It was to be seene, often in a cleare Skie, in the East: In *Bohemia* and *Austria*, it appeared, at first, with red; in other places with a Saturnish pale-red colour. for the space of 27. dayes, and in some places longer. This fearefull, & ominous Link or Torch the Omnipotent *Iehovah* had constituted, and ordained in the Pulpit of the Heavens to bee a Preacher of Repentance; that sinfull man might see, and discerne, that for incorrigible sinne he was resolved to plague and punish them if they timely prevented not the threatned danger, by seeking grace, and speedily fying from sinne the sole cause thereof. For in as much as the secure, and hood-winckt-World had long despised, and neglected the gracious reclaming voyce of his sacred Word, in the publike preaching thereof by his vigilant and diligent Ministers, and refused to heare those charmers, charme they never so wisely, running on in their accustomed course of sinne, and transgression, refusing to be reclamed, and living all their dayes in sensuall impenitence, as if God regarded not their doings, and tooke no notice of their desperate rebellions; Therefore the Almighty Lord God, as mercifull, as just, sent forth these his prodigious signes, in the Sunne, Moon, and Starres of Heaven, as certain fore-runners of his wrath, and of imminent, and eminent Plagues and punishments on them, if not speedily prevented, thus (if it were possible) to awaken men from their even

even dead sleepe of sin, to timely repentance, and true reformation of life; but otherwise to shew and assure them that he would come suddainly, and severely upon them, and bring all those evills, and miseries on them, which those hideous, and horred signes did portend unto them. Of which his proceeding in former ages manifold examples are extant, both in the sacred Scriptures, and in other various, and voluminous Histories, which, for brevities sake, I heere of purpose pretermit. This Comet herein mentioned hath bin indeed a certain harbinger, and fore-runner of the Lords high indignation, and future punishments, wherewith (since it appeared) the secure world hath bin soundly whipped, and severely corrected: yea the great Miseries and Calamities, which poore dilacerated *Germany* hath, since its appearance, felt and found, are as unspeakable, as deplorable, hardly to bee lively delineated by mans tongue or pen. For that is now compleatly (if not too fully) effected, which is spoken of in Comets, that never did a Comet appeare, which was not accompanied with much evill and miserie. And *Claudianus* the Poet writ thus of their operations.

——— *Bella canunt, ignes subitosq; tumultus,*
Et clandestinis surgentia fraudibus arma,
Civiles etiam motus, cognataq; bella
Significant. ——Thus englished.

They shew fierce wars, fire, sword, & sudain broyles,
And by clandestine craft, fast springing toyles,
Uncivill-civill jarres, and home-bred flames
They signifie, &c.

Pontanus also writes thus of them.

Ventorum quoq; certa dabunt tibi signa Cometæ:
—— Etiam belli motus, feraq; arma minantur;
Magnorum & clades populorum, & funera Regum.

Comets are certaine signes of future things (Kings
Threatning fierce Warres, much blood, and death of

Of the estate, & conditiō of this our present Comet ancient Astrologians have thus written.

Verba docent, et signa monent, et pœna probabit,
Nisi subitò in melius vitam convertimus, actum est.

Words teach, signes preach, and punishments make
That want of true *repentance* proves our bane. (plain,

Which altogether the following yeers being fulfilled & verified, is notable to all the Christian world to take warning by: and to declare the misery wch (after this appearing blazing Comet) *Germany* felt, would require many volumes. How many fruitfull Countries, Dominions, and Territories are through these last warres totally ruinated; the Cities, Towns, and Villages therein spoiled, and made pillars of fire and smoke; the Churches lying desolate, the woods being cut down, the earth untilled, and lying waste. The bloody and cruell dealing of inhumane souldiers, especially of the *Crabats*, in many goodly Townes and Cities, is scarce credible, which furiously have plundered the places, torturing the Inhabitants most barbarously; ravished women even to death; powred dunghill-water and vineger into the throats of men and women; tyed chains and cords about their heads, and have twisted them so hard, that they have fallen down dead upon the ground; some are hanged up by the privy members,

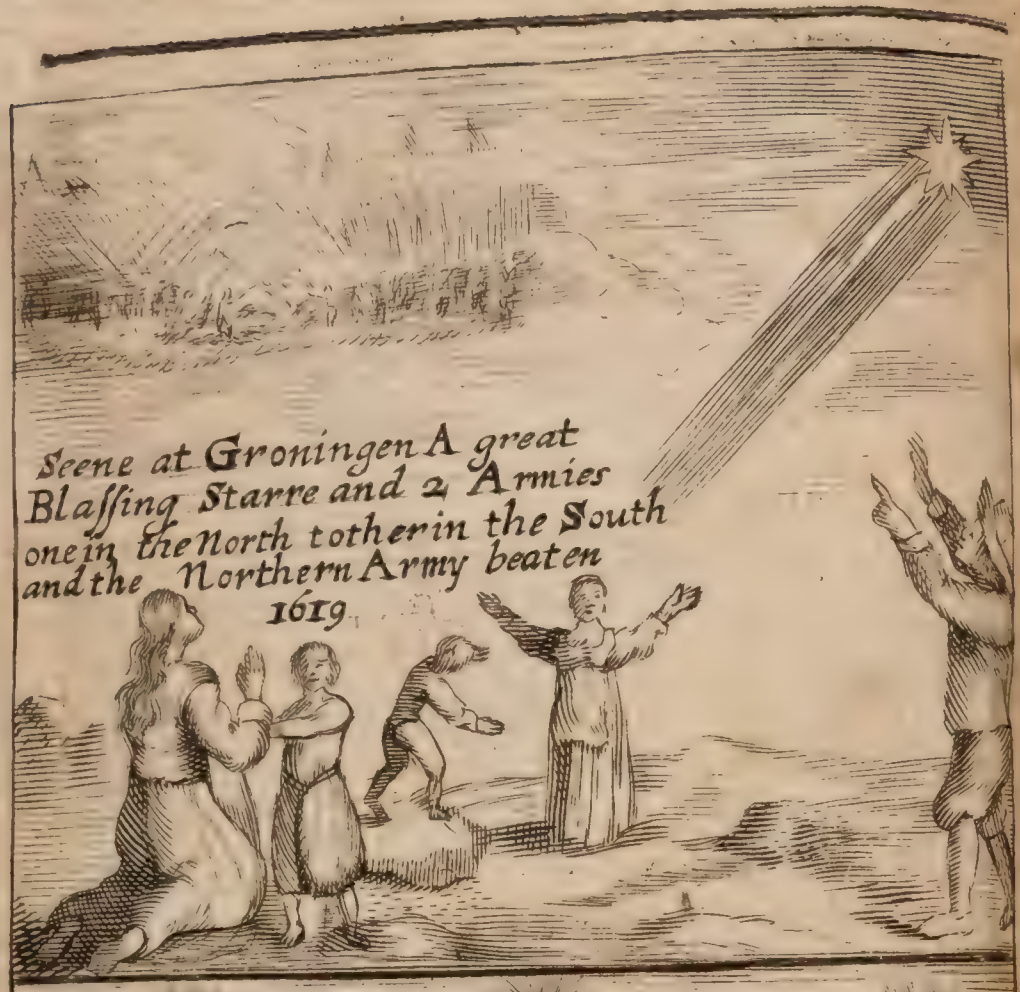
sawed

sawed off the legs of some, rubbed off the flesh from the legs of others to the very bones; tyed the armes of others backwards, and so hanged them up by those distorted parts; drew many through the streets of the Cities starke naked, brake and wounded them with axes and hammer, and generally used them with such barbarous cruelty, that many begged to be shot or slain instantly, rather than to live, and be partakers of such misery. Some they have rosted alive, and sacked the Cities miserably, that they spoiled what they could not carry away. All the corn and provision of victuals, have they taken away with them, and left the places so bare, that many of the best rank, for the space of 8. dayes after, saw not one bit of bread, but were glad to feed upon roots and water: spoiled the Inhabitants of their garments, exposed them to that nakednesse that neither man, woman, nor childe have had clothes to put on. No man indeed can be ignorant of the miserable condition of all *Germany*. No man can think of it without a sorrowfull heart: none that hath not put on the Stoicks stupidity, can heare it without compassion. Such civill warres were never without strange prodigies, and this as in the beginning it was threatned by this said Comet, so in the continuance the uncouth condition thereof was still made apparent by those strange things, which happened out of the common course of Nature, which I shall endeavour to declare, as followeth.

Anno 1619. in the moneth of *December* the water which doth runne through *Sixto* a Citie in *Hungaria* (where in the yeer 1588. an exceeding great battell was fought betwixt the *Turks* and *Christi-*

Water and ice turned to bloud.

nus) turned to bloud, and the ice therein was like-wise bloud-red, which at many places was transported. This perhaps hath been a fore-runner of the bloody encounters and skirmishes, which happened afterwards 1621. in the same places and thereabouts, betwixt the Imperialists and *Bethlem-Gabors* Army, where *Bethlem-Gabor* fought a bloudy battell against the Imperialists under Generall *Bucquoy*, and rowted their whole Army, and put to the sword above 2000. of them upon the place. About Midsummer, *Anno* 1620. another hard conflict happened neere the Citie *Sixto*, where *Bethlem-Gabor* lost 600. men: and on the Imperiall side some 400. amongst which was the Marquis *Palavacino* an Imperiall Commander.


Seene at Groningen A great
Blassing Starre and 2 Armies
one in the North tother in the South
and the Northern Army beaten
1619


At wien water turned into
blood for 8 days and
3 Sunnes and 3
Rainbowes in the
Skie 1619

In the same moneth *December*, *Anno* 1619. at *Groningen* in the Dukedome of *Brunswick*, appeared a great blazing Starre, and two Armies, one in the East, the other in the North, fighting against each other in the Heaven, so long till the Army of the North was slaine and defeated. This ifflued out, *Anno* 1626. the 25. of *August*, where few leagues from this place a sore battell was fought betwixt the King of *Denmark* and the Imperiall Generall *Tilly*, in which the King lost the field, and 4000. of his Army were slaine and taken prisoners: amongst them were also slaine 4. Danish Colonels, and a Landgrave of *Hessen*. Of the Imperialists lost their lives some 3. or 400. upon the place. We will not speak much of another conflict, which happened in the same Dukedome, when the fore-mentioned Starre was seen, where 500 were slaine upon the place neere *Calinberg*; nor of the bloody massacre, done by the Imperialists in the Citie of *Munden* in the said Dukedome, where 2500. Citizens and Souldiers were put to the sword most miserably by the Imperialists, the 27. of *August*, *Anno* 1626.

Two Armies fighting in the heavens.

At *Wien* in *Austria*, the water in the Ditch was to bee seene like blood for the space of 8. dayes: likewise 3. Rainbowes appeared, and 3. Sunnes in the Heaven, in the beginning of *April*. *Anno*. 1619. here in the same place, and City, and in the same yeere, the 25. of *October* a great, and bloody fight was at the Donaw-bridge in the same Towne of *Wien*, betwixt the *Bohemians*, and Generall *Bucquoy*: in which encounter were slaine on the Imperiall side 4500. and of the *Bohemians* some 1000. and a great many wounded, which were

Three Rainbows and three Sunnes appearing in the heavens.

were brought with Waines into the Hospitals of *Wien.*

Anno 1620. about the moneths of *April*, some strange signes, and prodigies of future misery appeared in *Polonia*: where it rayned blood, in so much that the drops of them fell abundantly downe from the tops of the houses, whose signification not long after was thus; that the *Tartarians* with an Army of 40000. men invaded *Polonia*, with such cruelty as is scarce credible, killing in one place more then 3000. of the *Polonians*. Likewise in the same yeere the grand *Turke* with 90000. men falling into *Walstady* had a bloody encounter with 12000. *Polonians* under the leading of the great Chancellour of their Kingdome, who himselfe with the whole *Polonians* Army was slaine, very few of them escaping.

Anno. 1621. in the month of *March* happened a terrible prodigy in *Austria*, where two Armies were to be seene in the Heaven by cleere day light, fighting Battells together with great thundering of Ordnances, and Canons. In the same Country, *Anno.* 1623. in the moneth of *January* at *Lintz*, just over the City two Swords standing against another, and two strong Armys fighting a pitcht Battell together, were seene, and observed by the inhabitants, with great terror, and heavinesse. This City of *Lintz* in the yeere 1626, was besieged, and many times assaulted by the *Austrian* Boores, but were beaten off with losse of 500. men. These Boores many thousand strong falling upon some Imperiall forces under the

Ordnance and Cannons discharging in the Heavens.

2 Swords standing against other seene by the inhabitants.

the conduct of Duke *Adolff* of *Holstein*, routed and defeated them utterly, the rest being glad to runne away. This was afterwards revenged by *Pappenheim*, who with an Army of 6000. Horse and Foot came against them, putting to the Sword 3000. of them upon the place, and tooke many prisoners, who afterwards were executed in the same City of *Lintz*.

At *Prage* and *Heidelberg* the 5. of *Febuary*, *Anno* 1622. were seene three Sunnes and three Rainbowes, a sharpe conflict happened before this City of *Prage* in the beginning of *January* *Anno* 1632. betwixt the Imperialists and the *Saxons*, under the *Baron* of *Hofkirch*, who defeated 900. *Crabats*, and tooke 11 Cornets of them, 3. Ensignes, and almost every man of the Imperialists were cut in pieces by the *Saxons* before the gates.

Concerning *Heidelberg* the seate and the chiefest City in the *Palatinat*, the same Towne was by the Imperialists for a long time besieged, assaulted, and at the last taken by force, with great losse and slaughter of the inhabitants. *Neckergemund* a lesser Towne, 3. English miles from *Heidelberg*, was likewise the same time, *Anno* 1622. surprised by the Imperialists by furious assault, wherein the Garrison, doing some resistance against them, with the inhabitants, both men, women and children, were put to the Sword.

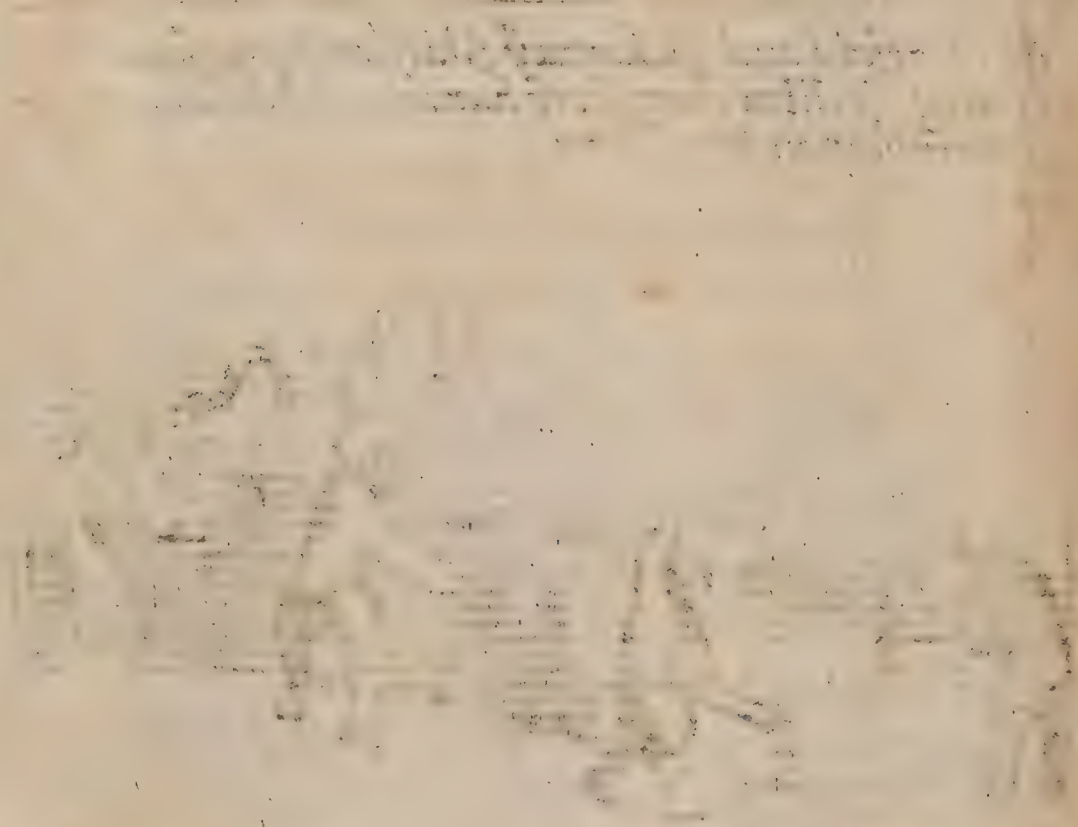
Anno 1634. in *July* was also the City of *Prage*, by the *Saxons*, and *Swedes*, besieged; which by the space of 3. dayes plyed upon the Towne with Canons, and were replyed unto from

from thence in the like kind, with great losse on both sides; 900. men of the *Saxons*, and *Swedes*, being slaine: of the Imperiall Garrison within, consisting of 1400. men, under the command of both the Generalls, *Coloredo*, and *Don Balthasar*, 600 lost their lives.

In the month of *April*, *Anno* 1622. in the Country of *Darmstad* were found Trees, whose leaves dropt blood. This Country afterwards in the same yeere was grievously invaded both by the Imperiall, and *Spanish* Army, as well of Count *Mansfeld*, as Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*; many bloody encounters and skirmishes happened betwixt them; and especially a sore Battell was fought not farre off betweene Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*, and Generall *Tilly*, whose Army consisting of 22000. of Foot, and 140. Cornets of Horse, continued a great fight for the space of 6. houres with Duke *Christian* at *Hochst*. But the Imperialists more in number beate the others, and dispersed them, which flying to the Bridge, so thronged, and wedged in one another, that a great many were thrust into the River *Main*, wherein as many were drowned, as were killed in the Battell.

Leaves of Trees drop blood.

Anno




At Minefeld and Malantzy Shikles were seene
blodey & Men drew there hands out bloodey
when they Cut the Corne

Anno. 1623. about Midſommer many bloody ſignes and aſpects appeared in divers Countries, and places. In *Bohemia* in the County of *Podybrat* a well for ſome dayes was turned to blood. At *Turſin* a Towne 3. or 4. leagues from *Egra*, in a Citizens houſe, the table, the wall of the parler, and the chaires ſweated blood, in ſo much that it began to runne in the parler. What bloody encounters happened in the next, and other yeeres in thoſe places, is too well knowne: where 4000. of the *Bohemians* under Count *Manſfeld* were ſlaine: ſome 300. of the Imperialiſts not long after loſt their lives alſo by the Sword: 5. troopes of the Elector of *Saxonies* Horſes, lying then at *Rakonick* in *Bohemia*, were at once knockt downe by the Imperialiſts; ſcarce 120. of them eſcaping with their lives. What if we ſhould remember the bloody tragedy acted by the Imperialiſts at *Egra*, where the Imperiall Generaliſſimo Duke of *Fridland* himſelfe, with 4. others chiefe Commanders, was murthred, and maſſacred the 25. of *February*, *Anno.* 1634.

A Well turned to blood

The Parler walls table, and chaires ſweate blood.

In the Territories about the *Rhine*, and *Hoſſen Darmſtad* in this 1623. yeere, in divers Townes, and Villages, were ſeene bloody ſignes and tokens, on houſes, ſtones and walls: how prodigious this hath beene at *Mingelheim*, where 2000. of the Imperialiſts were put to the Sword by Count *Mansfeld*, the wayes ſide by the River *Rhine* towards *Germerſheim* being ſtrewed with their dead bodies. Alſo next yeere following in a Battell at *Wimpfen* betwixt Generall *Tilly*, and Marquis of *Durlech*, 5000. were ſlaine upon the place. In the

Bloody ſignes ſeene on houſes, & walls.

the moneth of *Ianuary*, *Anno* 1632. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegrave* taking the Towne of *Kinchberg* by assault, put to the Sword 147. Imperialists, and *Spanyards* therein. Not long after the *Rhinegrave* in another occasion lost 300. of his men by the *Spanyards* Sword.

Sickles in the Field bloody.

About *Meyenfild*, and *Malantz*, the Sickles, and the hands of the labourers in the Medowes were seene bloody. What cruelty, and shedding of blood by the invasion of the *Spanyards* in those places afterwards hath beene, would require a large relation; where the Inhabitants, without respect of Sex or condition, have beene miserably massacred. This is notable amongst other cruelties there committed; The *Spanish*, and Imperiall Army comming from the *Rhine*, passed by *Gall* into those parts, *Anno* 1635. where the Catholikes to secure themselves from being made a prey unto them, marked their dwelling houses with the signe of the Crosse, then thinking themselves as secure from injury from that Army, as *Rahab* was by hanging the scarlet thread at her window, from the victorious Sonnes of *Iacob* at *Iericho*; or *Israel* by striking the blood of the paschall *Lambe* upon their posts, and lintels, from the destroying Angell. But as the grounds of their hopes were most different; So the issue was most unlike. These were the first which felt the effects of their insolency, being pillaged, and murthered without distinction of age, sex, calling, or place; men and women in religious orders being forced in their Monasteries, and an Agent sent unto them from the States of the Province, precipitated

pitated by them from an high Rock.

In the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg* at *Herbrechtingen* and *Hermeringen*, the 16. of *July*, *Anno* 1622. it rayned so much blood, that it fell upon the hands, and cloaths of the labouring men, and was to be seene upon Trees, Stones, and other places in the fields. How many thousands of the Inhabitants of that Dukedome in those last warres, and especially after the Battell, and in the Battell of *Norlingen* have lost their lives, is too well knowen to the Christian World: in which bloody Battell how many thousands on both sides were slayne, no man had certainty of it. Amongst which were many brave Colonels, and chiefe Commanders, as the Marquesse of *Anspach*, 5. Colonels, divers Captaines, and Officers all dead in the bed of honour. *Anno* 1634. the 24. of *Aug.*

It rayned blood.

The 26 of *December*, *Anno* 1624. for the space of 10. or 11. houres it was observed in *Bohemia*, that the Sunne was changed first in divers colours; at the last fiery beames came forth out of the Sunne, which for a time held their opposition against the Sunne, then they went away, and vanished like a smoake in the Ayre, and at last fell downe with a noyse like Rackets. Two dayes before, in *Silesia* happened an horrible prodigie, as if two Armies in the ayre continued a great fight and skirmish against one another. How many skirmishes and conflicts have fallen out in these two Countries the yeers following, is needlesse to remember: remarkable alone is the siege of the Citie of *Franckford* upon the borders of *Silesia*, which the King of *Sweden* took in by assault, *Anno* 1631.

Fiery beames comming forth of the Sunne stand in oppoition to it.

to the terrour and ſlaughter of 2000. Imperialiſts, which were cut in pieces upon the place, beſides thoſe that were drowned, and others found dead in Cellars, Chambers, and elſewhere, as many more perchance. 300. *Swedes* alſo there ſlaine, and 100. hurt. At *Lansbergen* in the front of *Sileſia*, 00 *Swediſh* ſouldiers, over confident of their valour, were put to the ſword by the *Crabats*: which Town the King the 15. of *Aprill* took in by aſſault, with ſlaughter of 300. Imperialiſts: but of his own men no leſſe then 600. loſt their lives. In this time at *Créſſin* in *Sileſia*, 200. Imperialiſts attempting the recovery of the ſame Towne, were ſlain by the *Swedes*.

An Ancient in red habit ſeen in the air: alſo a chariot with 2. horſes, an infinite number of men.

A ſtrange prodigie in the heaven happened at *Gierſlet* in the Dukedome of *Anhalt* the 12. of *May*, *Anno* 1624. which continued from 6. till 8. clock at night, and was obſerved by the Inhabitants of the ſame Town in this manner. Firſt of all came forth out of the clouds an Ancient, with a red *Hungarian* habit: after him followed ſome grave men clothed in the like habit. Thirdly, came forth a Chariot with two horſes of divers ſprinkled colours and another Chariot with foure armed horſes. Suddenly did breake out of the clouds an infinite number of people, like a ſwarme of Bees, with ſuch aforeſaid *Hungarian* habit, and with *Hungarian* hats upon their heads with great Feathers. After them followeth a man ſitting upon horſe-back, with a great long robe, putting the people before him. After this did follow a Comet, *iuxta aquilam* with inclining head. A quarter of an houre after came forth another Army, conſiſting of many horſes, and foot, and

and Chariots, having hoods of broad rands with Feathers. In the midst of the Army appeared a man alone, drawing before him a long red crosse, before which hee made some prayers with extended hands. These the following Army presently rowted and defeated. All these Forces marching towards the Townes of *Alderspliben*, *Hirspliben*, and turning at the last towards *Sanderspliben*, with red clouds oppressed vanished away. The day before it rained blood at *Wemsham* in *Bohemia*, and likewise two Armies appeared in the aire skirmishing together. This portentuous prodigie issued out perhaps in the bloudy battell which was fought at *Dessaw-bridge*, in the same Dukedome of *Anhalt*, the 25. of *Aprill*, *Anno* 1626. where Count *Mansfield* came with his Army before the Imperiall Sconce, against which he cast up 3. Batteries, from whence he night and day thundred upon the Imperialists. But the Duke of *Fridland* comming to succour the Imperialists, utterly defeated the *Mansfeldish* Forces, whereof were slain 3000. upon the place: amongst them 3. Colonels, and other Officers. Of the Imperialists 1000. also slaine. The day before that the prodigie happened at *Giersleb*, it rained blood about *Fridberg* in *Silesia*, and two Armies also appeared in the heaven fighting for a long time together. Three yeers after happened a bloudy encounter about the same place, neere the Towne of *Fridberg*. For the Duke of *Fridland* sending Colonell *Pechman* with 7000. Horsemen and Dragoners to pursue the *Danish* and *Weinmarish* troops, there began a sore fight betwixt the, where at the last all the *Danish* forces were ruinated and killed, 10.

Companies of them taken prisoners, the Imperiall Commander *Pechman* himselfe, with divers other Officers slaine.

A strange Tempest.

Anno. 1624. the 8. *May*, a strange Tempest happened at *Ratsbon*, full of admiration. When there was a great calme with a little raine, two darke Clouds met together, which sodainly belched out a wind intermingled with fire, and raised such a Tempest, as hath not bin knowne in the memory of man. It was first perceived neere the Wood before the City, where it tore up the Trees by the roots, and, as in a moment, drave them to divers places; and thence extending it selfe to the City, overturned more then two hundred houses in the Towne and Suburbs, which had not a chimney left standing, nor a peece of the roofe to cover it; not sparing the Churches, the Church of *Emerans* besides the shattered windowes, having one of the Steeples laid fat to the ground, and the other broke off in the middle: two of the chiefest Steeples being blown downe, with the destruction of a Cloyster, which cannot be well repaired with many thousand Florens. This was the progresse, yet the end was more wonderfull, both in its time of duration and the bounds of the Tempest. It was then supposed to be raised by some damned Sorcerers, who by the assistance of the Prince of the Ayre had caused this outrage. The instrument of this desolation was limited both to time, place, and persons; the time lasted not above a quarter of an houre: the *Hericano* (so we may call it, though the true one was never seen in *Europe*) did not dilate it selfe beyond the City, where it rent up some

some few Trees, and killed foure men. This City of *Ratisbone* was ten yeeres after this strange Tempest, *Anno* 1634. in the moneth of *May*, streightly besieged, and assaulted, by the Imperiall and *Bavarian* Army, consisting of 30000. Foot, and 15000 Horse, when they night and day battered it with an hundred pieces of Ordnance, but were valiantly every Battell repulsed by the *Swedish* Garrison and the Inhabitants, with the slaughter of 4000. Imperialists in the last assault. Many brave Commanders, and Officers, lost their lives in this siege. The Garrison and Citizens having for a long time behaved themselves stoutly in defence of the City, even to the admiration of the Imperialists, who had lost before it by their owne relation 8000. men that were slaine upon the place; 6000. others who had run away; made 15000. Canons shot upon the Towne; cast above 2000. Granadoes into it, endured 465. sallyes from within the City, at last they surrendred it to the Imperialists upon honorable Conditions

Strange kinde of Fruite.

In the yeare 1625. the 6. of *March*, at *Mors* a Village neere to the City of *Frankendall*, was found a strange kinde of prodigious Fruit, on a peare Tree, which was brought from a Country man to the Towne Clark with great admiration of the spectators. It was a branch not round, as a naturall branch or sprig, but broad of about an ell in length, and the delineation thereof was transported to many places, and some the Goverrnour of the Towne himselfe afterwards sent to the *Spanish* Infantin at *Brussel*. Whether this prodigy hath portended the miserable devastation and desolation

of the whole *Palatinat*, is needlesse to make mention thereof. It is too well knowne to the Christian world, what and how much this Country the years following hath suffered, and long felt the misery of warre, famine, and the plague; and doth not onely continue to this present in the same condition, but the flame thereof hath set the neighbour Countries on fire, which are sensible of the like miseries. Therefore great need of repentance have such who doe enjoy the contrary, I meane peace and tranquillity, and are disburdened of those afflictions with which other people are incombred: for.

Verba docent, et signa monent, et poena probabit,
Ni subito in melius vitam convertimus, actum est.

In this before mentioned Village *Mors*, wherein this prodigy of Fruit was found, were 9. Troopes of *Spanish* horses under *Don Philip de Sylva*, who was then Generall of all the *Spanish* forces in the *Palatinat*, and in the Bishopricks of *Mentz* and *Triers*, whoafter a long fight were utterly rowted & defeated by the *Swedish* Commander the *Rhinegrave*, *Ao.* 1631. The Towne of *Franckendall* was repossessed by the King of *Bohemia* their naturall Lord, *Anno* 1632. the *Spaniards* therein would never treate with the King of *Sweden* about it, but with the Prince *Palatines* ministers, to whom they condescend to deliver it, but: it is lately conquered againe by the Imperial Army, with most lamentable sufferings of the Inhabitants.

Neere


Multitudes of Crowes killing Each other ẏ baskits of
them were Caried into ẏ Citie in Selesia 1625

Neere *Troppaw* in *Silesia*, in the Moneth of *February*, *Anno.* 1625. a great multitude of little Crowes (*Corniculæ*) appeared in the Ayre, which fought as it were in a set Battaile, and skirmished so eagerly, killing many amongst themselves, that the Boores gathered some sacks full of them dead, and transported them unto the City. The yeere after, *Anno.* 1626. fell out a hard and sharpe fight, betwixt the Imperialists, and the *Weinmarish* Forces in this place. The Imperiall Commanders *Schaffgotch*, *Dona*, *Colorede*, and *Hexted*, with an Army of some 1000. men of Horse, and many Foot, attempting to assault the *Weinmarish* troupes in their Camp neere *Troppaw*, were still repulsed; and in the end 7. Compaines of the *Weinmarish* sallying out of the Campe, slew and rowted the Imperialists, 4000. dead corpes being found of them upon the place, and many Officers slaine; and so the *Weinmarish* got an happy victory of their enemy, although they were more in number. Another, but more bloody, conflict fell out few Leagues from this place the 3. of *May*, *Anno.* 1634. where the *Saxonian* Army, under the command of field-Marshall *Arnheim* obtained a memorable Battell, and brave successefull victory against the Imperialists: where the onset, and first shocke of the Battell was hot and fiery, continuing with great obstinacy, and bloody opposition, for the space of 6. houres: the *Saxons* Canons being three times lost to the Imperialists, and three times with much slaughter recovered againe from them by the *Saxons*. The *Curassiers*,

and

and *Crabats* did shew much valour and resolution for the most part of the Battell, till in the end the victory enclined to the *Saxon* side. Of the Imperialists were slaine upon the place of Battell above 5000. amongst whom were two Generall Majors, 1. Colonell, 1. Colonell Lieutenant, 4. other Officers of account: *Coloredo* the Generall, *Trost* and *Winse*, both Colonels, were grievously wounded; and most of the Captaines of the Foot forces were slaine. Of the *Saxons* party slaine about 400. whereof 2. Ritmasters, 5. Cornets, and 4. Ancients, and 200. of them hurt: 36. Ensignes, 9. peeces of Ordnance, 27. Cornets won in the field.

In the end of *February*, *Anno* 1625. in divers places of *Silesia* was as exceeding great Tempest with thundering and lightning, as hath been since the memory of any man. At *Breslaw* the spires of the *Elizabeth*, and *Mary Magdalene* Churches, the foundation of the State-house, and many fine dwelling places, were overturned into the Towne; great Trees, and a new strongly-builded Bridge before the swinith port, were torne up by the roots, that the next day following nothing of them were seene, but driven to divers places: many faire houses were utterly demolished by this strange Tempest. At *Nissa* a lesser City then *Breslaw*, the chiefest Church therein was struck with a terrible thunder, and the Tower was thereby battered to the very ground worke, and foundation, the 9. of *September*, 1627. At *Breslaw*, *Anno* 1628. a strange prodigie also was observed by the Inhabitants of the same

Thunder and lightning.

ame City, with great wonder and aſtoniſh-
nent : The Moon appearing much bigger then uſu-
lly , and foure great Ordnance or Canons were
irſt ſeen in the Ayre, with great terrour ; and af-
erwards heard ſhot off with unceſſant thunders,
nd volleyes one againſt another. After that, be-
ore the gates of this ſaid City of *Breſlaw*, ſome
harpe conflicts fell out about the 26. of *Auguſt*,
Anno 1632. betwixt the Imperialiſts and the
Swedes : who purſued the flying Imperialiſts un-
o *Breſlaw*. After ſome encounters the Imperia-
iſts called to the Citizens on the walls, to aſſiſt
hem , by ſhooting at the *Swedish*, and *Saxons*,
which they refuſed : ſome skirmiſh being made
n both ſides , the whole *Swedish* and *Saxonian*
Army appearing with their great Artillery , and
eing come within halfe an houres march of the
mperiall leaguer, they ranged themſelves into
Battaglia, advancing with their Canon playing be-
ore them, and beate the Imperialiſts over the Ri-
er *Oder* , who ſet fire upon their owne quar-
ers before the Towne, and in haſte retired them-
elves with Baggage , and Ordnance over the
Bridge ; which in three places they put fire un-
o. This had the Imperialiſts not done , they had
een all undone. The *Swedish* were at this day
n hot skirmiſh with them : The next day, in the
morning, they began againe the fight, continuing
ill 8. a Clock : at which time ſhooting was gi-
en over on both ſides. The Imperialiſts towards
vening retire a little, and ſend much of their beſt
Baggage , with 4. great peeces of Ordnance
each drawne by. 20. or 24. horſes) to be taken

into

into *Breslaw*, for feare leaſt they in their re-treate ſhould be forced to leave them to their e-nemies. The Gunnes were taken in. The moſt part of the Imperiall Army in the meane time forſooke their owne leaguer, and retyred into that ſuburb on the other ſide of *Breſlaw*, the *Swedish* continuing their aſſault, upon thoſe left at the Oder: but at laſt the Imperialiſts in great haſte, retyred themſelves from *Breſlaw*, ſome North-east-ward, to *Namſtaw*; others North-weſt-ward to *Auris*, whence was thought they would have gon, out of the Country. Newes afterwards was brought, that other *Swedish* had ſlaine 200. horſe-men more at Olaw-Bridge. Whileſt the *Swede* was thus employed about *Breſlaw*, the *Saxons* follow the *Cæſarians* towards the paſſe at *Olaw*, where all day, and night, the *Saxon* Ordnance ſo thun-derd into the Wood, that ſo ſoone as ever the *Saxons* came over the Bridge, the Imperialiſts tooke the rout at it, leaving 2. peeces of Ord-nance behinde them. There were 1200. Impe-rialiſts ſaid to bee ſlaine. *October* the third did *Breſlaw* accord with the *Swedish* Commander *Du-balt*, yeelding to maintaine thoſe 600. Foot, and 1000. horſemen, which he already had about the Cathedrall Church, which is in the Suburbs.

At *Hamborow* the 3. of *May*, 1627. a prodi-gy was ſeene in the Heaven not without ter-rour of the Citizens, and Inhabitants. It appeared firſt a circle, and therein the accuſtomed face of the Sunne, but in the edge of the circle five other Sunns, round about the firſt appearing Sun, with an interpoſed Rainbow; afterwards two other

ther Sunnes with another part of a Rainebow, ne extending towards the West, the other towards he South, were to be seen; at the last all this va- ished in a burning smoake. This City of *Ham- orow* lyeth upon the front of *Holstein*, where some agues off, betwixt *Bredenborg*, and *Itzeho*, in the ame yeare the Imperiall Count of *Slick* fought a attell against the Marquis of *Durlach*, then Com- hander of the *Danish* Army, where the said Mar- uis lost the field, his Army rowted, and a great hany of them slaine upon the place, 32. pieces of rdnance, and 42. Ensignes taken by the Imperia- sts whereupon they suddainly surprised the Fort f *Bredenborg*, putting to the sword all that they und in Armes. Not long after this Count of *Slick* aving notice that 24. *Danish* Compaines, with oo horse-men were enquartered about *Froyborg* me miles distant from *Hamborow*, he with all his rces over tooke them, cut in pieces 300. of them, 000. of the *Danish* horse-men sticking in moorish laces were all taken prisoners. Betwixt *Ham- orow*, and *Stoad* in the end of *April*, *Anno* 1632. appened another conflict: Generall *Pappenheim* be- ng come with an Army of 10000. horse and oot into *Stoade*, had the passage into *Keydinger* and open; where was a *Swedish* Regiment of Ge- erall Major *Lesslyes*, and 4. Companies of Colonell *Monroes* enquartered; upon these falls *Pappenheim*, uts them off all, takes 19. Colours, and some Cap- aines and Officers prisoners.

This



At Sanderborn in Pomerland *Appeared a great Army and ye Northern side preuailed*

At Brige in Selisia came a greate thunderboulte and brake downe a Church and slew many in it

This 1628. yeare was full of portentuous prodigies, which were seen in many and divers places. At *Sunderbory* in *Pomerland*, the Heaven being open, an Army appeared comming from the Northern parts, the Avantguard thereof being Pioners and Musketiers; hereupon did follow great peeces of Cannons and Ordnances: the reere was concluded by Cavallery or horsemen. Another Army came forth on the other side against the first, where began a fiery, and hot skirmish betwixt them: but the victory enclined to the Northern Army. At last a right fiery beame followed upon the Northren Conquerour, which beame put forth fiery rayes or beames, and continued thus prodigiously for the space of some houres. A prediction of a great Astronomer of the *English* Nation, and his judgment upon that great conjunction of *Saturne* and *Iupiter*, *July*, 18. *Anno* 1623. is this; That the effect of that conjunction would bee felt in the North, and North-East parts of *Europe* in particular: and in generall over all. That it would produce Warres, Famines, Plagues, &c. Places subject to this he nameth, *Italy*, *France*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, and *Germany*. Of Provinces he nameth *Prussia*, *Brandenburg*, *Stiria*, *Hassia*, and *Saxony*: yea, he descends to Cities; naming *Rome*, *Prague*, *Magdenburg*, *Coblenz* betwixt *Mentz* and *Cullen*, *Vlin*, *Brunswick*, *Augsburg*, &c. He sayes it is likely to goe hard with the *Romane* Empire, Clergy, Jesuites: he speakes of a King of a true Religion that should doe all this, and much happinesse that should succeede it. How this observation

tion hath even now been verified, we neede not feede the humour of the times: true it is, and cannot be denyed, that in the yeare 1630 following, *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, having conquered many Townes from the King of *Poland*, both in *Prussia*, and *Livonia*, came with an Army of some 12000. men out of the Northern corner of the world, and landed first in *Pomerania*, not very farre from *Sunderborg*, where the fore-said prodigy was seene: where he first beate out the whole Imperiall Army, nor ever returned he out of them, but with the Olive Branches, the emblemes of Victory. But these Northern trophes upon his next neighbours, as they had much of glory; so have they much of credit in them: but chronicle, and beliefe, must straine hard to make his Germane conquest any thing probable with posterity: and were they not written in the times of doing, and acknowledged by his enemy, scarcely would the legend be more apocryphall. For what beleefe (not easily to be abused) could perswade it selfe, that two third parts of *Germany* could (and by him that entred with 12. or 11000. men) in two yeares, and 4. months space, be wrested from so puissant an Emperour? A might Empire and a potent, formidable for its greatnesse, confident upon the power of its colleagues, and upholders: vast in extent, terrible for its armes and Captaines, renowned for its conquests, beyond expectation successefull in all its enterprises, and that knew no bounds but the *Alpes*, and the *Ocean*. And yet this Empire, with its Armies

or

or Garisons, that did hold so many Princes at a bay, was it selfe constrained to take the yoake, which *Swedens* Gantlet put upon it. In lesse then 2. yeeres and a halfe this Northern Lyon did all this: what might he more have atchieved, had hee gon on another yeare, and two moneths, and filled up the time of that malicious and false prediction, which the *Iesuits*, had cast abroad of him? They comforted their credulous Novices with his being *Antichrist*; and that he should raigne 3. yeares and a halfe, and no longer.

2 Femals joyned together.

At *Bisheim* a Village neere the City of *Strasburg*, a poore woman brought forth a strange monster to the world the 11. of *March*, *Anno* 1628. which was two femalls, whose bodies were joyned together, the externe members, as hands, feete, and heads, being perfect and whole, but onely seene in them one heart, and one lungs. This prodigy if it hath fore-run the many and fearefull outrages committed in the warres neere and about *Strasburg* the yeares following; and those great damages, which usually accompany the warres, and the unruly Souldiers, I know not. Certain it is that these continued warres, these grievous Imposítions, these violences, injuries and rauages in those parts would scarcely be beleeved: and to passe by also the great famine and plague, which for a long continuance have followed this prodigy, no man can be ignorant, how the people and inhabitants of that Country have been tortured for their money, had their cattell driven away, their houses fired,

and all commers driven out of the same Country. The Souldiers neither observed martiall discipline, nor morall honesty : neither keeping the Lawes, nor fearing God. Virgins, and women have been ravished upon the high altars. And if the weekely contribution were not payed at the Souldiers pleasure, then the inhabitants were presently spoyled or killed of them.

Thunderbolt did much hurt

Strange was that Thunderclap which fell at *Brig* in *Silesia*, wherein the Immediate power of God appeared. A thunder Bolt about mid-day, *May*, the 29. *Anno* 1628. fell upon one of the Churches of the same Towne, broke downe the doore, slew a poore woman in the porch as she was praying, wounded in its course many poore women and children. After this the same thunderbolt, rowted towards the Church in the Suburbs, struck the Minister as he was reading, doing him no more harme but that it singed the haire of his head, nor the people which fell down and prostrated themselves to the Earth at the instant. A strange thunder fell upon the Church at *Sagan*, another Towne in *Silesia*, the 13. *October*, in the same yeare, whence it burst forth by a window, attended with such winds, raine, haile, stormes, and tempests, that it tore up the Trees by the very roots, blasted the Herbs, and fruit-Trees, and so harrowed the Country for a league about, that the losse was esteemed of a great summe of money : I can onely say with the Prophet, it is the glorious God, which makes the Thunder ; marvellous are his works, and that my soule knoweth right well. Besides this

Thunder,

Thunder and tempeſt, afterwards appeared juſt over the Church fiery beames like a ſword and a rod, the Bells in the ſteeple began to ſound and ring without helpe of man, and 3. miles of the heavens for the ſpace of an houre ſeemed open and fiery. Betwixt this Towne *Sagan*, and *Steinaw* both ſituated in *Sileſia*, a hot skirmiſh happened the 17. of *Auguſt*, in the yeare 1632. following; where the *Swedes* and *Saxons* forces came before the Imperiall leaguer under *Don Balthaſar di Maradas* conſiſting of 12000. men. The *Swedes* cruelly with 20. peeces of Ordnanee thundred both upon the Towne *Steinaw* and the Imperiall leaguer. The *Swedes*, and *Saxons* Cavalery charged, and fell upon their horſe quarters; their horſemen after a charge or two, were defeated: ſome 4000. of their foot having thruſt themſelves into the Fort of the ſame Town. In this fight were ſome 2000. Imperialiſts ſlaine; the reſt of the horſe-men running towards *Sweinitz*, and *Breſlaw*. At *Griffenbery* another Town betwixt *Sagan, and* Brig in *Sileſia*, the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier* was entered in a ſet Battell with 15000. Imperialiſts under the conduct of their Generall *Coloredo* the 29. of *Iune*, *Anno* 1634. and got a noble victory; where the Imperialiſts loſt ſome 4000. men ſlaine upon the place. Another Towne in *Sileſia*, by name *Olaw*, felt the like miſery of the bloody warres, with more grievous puniſhment. After the Battell at *Lignith* the *Saxon* Army marched towards the ſame Towne, wherein the Imperiall Governour being advertiſed of the *Saxons* comming, burnt

Sword, & a Rod appeared.

the whole Towne to the ground, and betooke himselfe into the Castle; from thence the *Saxons* did goe to *Orls*, a lesser Towne then this in *Silesia*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Don Iohn de Languiall* yeelded to the mercy of the *Saxon*, and was taken prisoner, with his 300. Souldiers. *Sillaw* a City in *Silesia* suffered also much calamity, and was plundered at the same time by the Souldiers in their fury. For the *Saxon* Army, though not with strong opposition tooke, the same City by assault; the issue on both sides was bloody.

A very miraculous thing happened in a Souldier at *Geismar* in *Hassia*, *Anno* 1630. Two Souldiers lying for a safeguard in the same Towne, the one at night makes his complaint to his fellow Souldier, who lay with him in one bed, for taking much cold, to whom the other answered, that he did not beleeve it in regard that his body was very hot, and wet, intreating him to touch, and feele his side. Which when he had done, finding his hands exceeding wet, which were as it were glued or congeled together, suspected some had event; First lookes upon his hands in the shadow of the Moon, and apprehendeth his hands to be bloody: being hereat much terrified, called for a Candle; who finds the Souldier very weake, and his left side and the sheets of the bed to be bloody: and whereas their indeavour was to wash off the blood of his side, presently commeth forth more, and more blood; at length after a space of an houre it ceaseth of it selfe. Three handfulls of blood,

or

or thereabout was taken out of the sheetes: this, with the relation of other circumstances, they presented in the morning to the Captaine and Commander of those two Souldiers, who enquired of him, how he had felt himselfe that night; the Souldier answered, that he had been in great anguish of heart, and was afterwards restored to his former health. It cannot be concealed, how many and severall Armies and Forces since have invaded this goodly Country of *Hassen*, and especially about the time when this prodigie happened on the Souldier. The 2. next yeeres after, how barbanously and inhumanely the Inhabitants thereof have been used by the Imperall Army, and that against all reason, without any cause, and besides all colour of right and justice: they are yet still sensible of them; and which was worse then all this, if the Prince with his poore subjects did at any time complaine or sue for justice or redresse, they were but scorned and rejected for their labours, contrary to all Lawes and rights of nature; as also against the peace of Religion and of policy, all Constitutions, and Articles of the *Romane* Empire: yea, they have endured the most barbarous usage that might be, in the said Country of *Hassia*; namely in quarterings, taxations, burnings, robberies, sacking of their Townes, and Villages: yea, also, and of putting to the sword innumerable innocent Subjects of all sorts. During all which proceedings of the enemy, and most lamentable sufferings of the Inhabitants, the worst hath been of all, that notwithstanding

those infinite complaints, prayers, cryes, and lamentation, they were never able to obtaine any pitty of their cause, or any Christian compassion towards them.

The *Norinberg* Carrier, with some company in his journey towards *Hamborow* passing by the Towne of *Coburg* at night in the moneth of *May*, *Anno* 1630. observed with great admiration a prodigious fire going into the Towne and out of the Towne, as if some discharging of great Ordnance were heard, for certaine houres after this. Before the Towne of *Coburg* Generall *Wallenstein* presenting his Canons in the yeare, 1632. following, the Towne being thereupon entred, the Dukes Pallace within the Towne fell also to the Souldiers ransacking with the rich houshold-stuffe, and a great part of treasure. The Towne being thus mastered, the strong Castle standing upon a Rocke without the Towne, was next summoned. The noise of the summons is answered by the thunder of the Canons: which being lowder then the sound of the Trumpet, would not let the offered conditions to be hearkned unto. *Wallensteins* Ordnance therefore are sent to reply upon *Dubatals* Canons, who had then the command of it. *Wallenstein* having shot a breach in the lower parts of the Castle wall, he prepared all things to give a generall assault upon it. Five hundred Souldiers thereupon being commanded into the dry Graft or Moate of the Castle; Other from the Towne side with continued Volleys of small, and great shot, entertained the besieged

ed. *Dubatel* having with good diligence also brought downe some new peeces of Ordnance, he so scowers the Imperialists, that a many of the assaylants already halfe way mounted, came fluttering downe headlong into the Moate. *Wallenstein* perceiving the Castle to be strong, high situated, well provided, and the besieged resolved for defence; after that one repulse had been given him he retreated, *Anno* 1634.

At *Hall*, in lower *Saxony*, in the beginning of *May*, *Anno* 1631. the Water was turned to blood, which miracle was beheld with horrour of many of the Inhabitants. Great alteration about the midle of the said moneth of *May*, in the same yeere followed in this City. First as it was taken by *Tilly*, so was it retaken by their naturall Lord the Administrator of *Hall*, and *Magdenburg* from *Tilly*. But presently repossessed by *Tillies* Forces. Hither Generall *Tilly*, thus wounded in the Battell of *Leipsig*, made shift to flie that night, and had his wounds dressed by the Town-barber of *Hall*. This City of *Hall* is but 7. Dutch miles distant from the place of Battell, wherein the Imperiall Army was quite defeated and beaten out of the Field, being miserably slaine and trodden downe in the chase. And had the King of *Sweden* had but 3. houres more of day-light, scarcely had, 1000. Enemies come off alive. One of the high-*Dutch* relations doth affirme, that there were, 15000. of the Imperialists slaine upon the place of Battell, or in the chase; the same night and the dayes following. *Tillys* manly heart (tis said) could not refraine his teares, when he perceived his brave old Souldiers, and

Water turned to bloud.

and Army, which was called invincible, consisting of 44000. brave men, thus going to wracke. The chase and slaughter being done, which continued all the next day, the 10. of *September*, the King besieged *Hall*, which the next day was yeelded unto him. The Castle he tooke in *September*, 12. where he tooke an Imperiall Sergeant Major, and a Captaine prisoners, redeeming a Colonell with some others that had been taken prisoners at *Magdenburg*; The King sending for the Duke of *Saxony*, and other the great commanders of his Army, to come to *Hall*, unto him. A councell of warre was there held, which way to keepe the enemy from gathering head againe, and how to pursue the victory. *Anno* 1632, *Pappenheim* tooke in againe this City of *Hall*, did not omit that spoile, and barbarisme upon the City, as was reported. Part of the Bridge he burned, and blew up some of the work es: Clapt a petard to the Castle gate, in which then was a *Swedish* commander, with a garrison of 200. Souldiers. However the leader of *Pappenheins* Salliers was there shot dead, and fell, his men forced from the the Castle to retyre, being after some skirmishing beaten into the Towne againe. At which instant a messenger of *Wallenstns* overtooke him, to returne backe with all his forces towards *Lutzen*, in which bloody Battell he was also strucken with a bullet of a Falconet.



At Madenburke a Captaines wife dieing in Childbed desired to be ripte vp shee had a Child as bige as a child of 3 yeares old on his hiad a head pe ace and a brest plate Gret bootes and a bag at his side



At Frawenstein 16 miles from Dr den a woman haueinge bought bree and goeing to cut it thereout I shewed bloode



In the time of the ſiege of *Magdeburg* a City Captaines wife dying in child-bed, deſires to be ript: the child was found, a boy almoſt as big as one of three yeeres old. He had an head-peice and an iron breaſt-plate upon him; great bootes of the french faſhion: and a bag by his ſide, with two like muſket-bullets. This horrible prodigy hath doubtleſſe portended the deplorable deſtruction, and dire abodement unto the ſame City; which fell out the 10. of *May*, *Anno* 1631. when a generall aſſault, by the Imperialiſts was made upon the Towne; the walls were in a trice mounted, the Towne entred, and the Souldiers fell to killing. *Falekenberg* the *Swediſh* commander therein, after valiant reſiſtance was ſlaine with a ſhot, the adminiſtrator hurt and taken. Whileſt all thus goes to wrack, a mighty fire breakes out (how none knowes) it being a great windy day, all was on the ſudden become one great flame: the whole Towne was in twelue houres ſpace, wholly turned to cinders, excepting few fiſher houſes. Six goodly Churches are burnt: the Cathedrall was by the Monkes, and Souldiers diligence preſerved. Twenty thouſand people at leaſt were herein killed, burned, and ſmothered: ſix thouſand being obſerved to be drowned in the River *Elve*. *Tilly*, *Wallons*, and *Crabats* never uſe to give quarter, or beg any: So that all were killed. 2. dayes after *Tilly* came into the Towne, and finding ſome hundreds of women and children in the Church, he gives them their lives, and ſome bread to maintaine them.

A Child taken out of the body of a woman as big almoſt as one of three yeeres old.

How

How inhumane a devastation of this so ancient and goodly *Hanse* Towne, the County of *Tilly*, and *Pappenheim* had then made, no Pen can expresse it. The cruelty of which fury, no man can discover one halfe to the world, that a goodly City should be reduced to such ruines: as if *Hannibal* had done it, and not *Tilly*; *Hannibal* who had the art by fire and vinegar, to moulder away the Rocks and Mountaines into crumbles; for the forcing of his owne passage.

The 18. and 19. of *June*, *Anno* 1631. at *Aschersleben* in the lower *Saxony*, towards evening a terrible prodigy was seene, and observed in the Heaven. Two strong Armies met together, and prepared themselves to a pitcht Battell. One came forth out of the South, and the other marching up out of the North. After a long fight the Northern Army obtained the victory from the other. This Prodigy was seene the said two dayes for the space of an houre in the cleere heaven. After the Battell was ended, a Man in a long coate appeared two severall times, bearing a bow, shooting and prostrating the leader or commander of the Southern Army. Betwixt this Towne *Aschersleben*, and *Tangermund*, in the moneth following, *July* the 8. happened a sharpe conflict betwixt the *Swedes* and Imperialists. *Pappenheim* then Commander of 4. Regiments of *Crabats*, and others, and the expulsed Garrisons thereabouts being sent by *Tilly* to hinder the King of *Swedens* proceedings in those places. The *Rhinegrave* therefore with some *Swed*. Forces being therefabroad, *Pappenheim* falls up-

a Strange Armies met in the Ayre, one out of the South, the other out of the North.

on them; of whose approach the King having ntelligence with all the horse he could make, nd some 2000. Muskettiers came time enough o make one in the Battell. *Pappenheims* Foot were almost all cut off, most of the horse ran way. Himselfe escaped first into *Asherleben*, rom whence hee hasted towards *Magdenburg*, here to expect his master the Generall *Tilly*. t was said that some 20. Companies of the mperialists were here defeated, and some 14. insignes taken. *Tilly* being come backe unto *Volmerstad*, few leagues from *Ascherleben*, upon he 16. or 17. of *Iuly*, he first of all dispatches way 4. Regiments of Horse for his vant Curiers, to stay the King whilest himselfe with his hole Army might come up to him, and to tempt he King to a pitcht Battell in the Field. These allant troopes, most of them old Souldiers, were *appenheims* men, and very forward therefore ow to revenge their fellowes, marching towards the Kings leaguer, and tooke up their quarters about *Tanger*. The *Swedish* charging esently tumbles down a many of the Imperiall uraſſiers; Colonell *Bernstin*, who was their ader, himselfe being slaine, thus were 1500. ine, all the 4. Regiments defeated. This defate was given, *Tilly* himselfe being in the ht of it. *Tilly* resolving now upon a revenge, *ly*, 21. forwards hee sets towards the King ought some 26000. men along with him, d all these full of anger, resolution and de- of revenge; 3. severall times assaults the King his trenches, but was beaten off, and with

such

such a tempest of shot, chaine-shot, murthering shot, and what ever was cruellest to doe execution, showred in amongst the Imperialists out of the Kings campe, that there was made a miserable butchery. *Tilly* at length retyred from the King, leaving five hundred starved horses behind him. Some report him to have lost 6000, or, 7000. men: perchance in all these 3. great defeates of *Pappenheims*, *Bernsteins* and his own. Upon the fatall seaventh of *September*, this 1631. yeare in the bloody Battell of *Leipsig*, Generall *Tilly* himselfe was twice or thrice wounded with Pistall-shot, and his whole Army slaine, and rowted, as is already mentioned. Upon the place of Battell which the enemy had left for the King of *Sweden*, there sate a flocke of Birds; which being sprung by the Kings comming, tooke their flight directly over *Tillies* Armie; and fetching there a circle about (and that also the *Romanes* would have accounted an happy presage) they turned againe towards the Kings Army: as who should say, we went to fetch you victory. But the King had a better presage on his side then a flight of Birds, God with us, which was the watch-word; and that which the *Romane* Generall sometimes preferred before the Birds: *Romano milite dignus, Ensis adest augur*; his valour namely, and his sword. Generall *Tilly*, *Anno* 1632. received also another, but more mortall shot of a Musket in the thigh, a little above the knee, in the conflict at *Lech* betwixt him and the King; whereof he afterwards *April*, the 20. dyed with-

in the Towne of *Ingolstad*, after the taking of 4. splinters out of his thigh

Few yeares before the long, cruell and bloody Battell was fought at *Lutzen*, the water in the Towne ditch of *Lutzen*, was turned to blood, which prodigy was fullfilled upon the 6. of *November Anno* 1632. wherein the bloody encounter in continuall exercise lasted from 9. in the morning untill night; in which the *Swedes* did overthrow the whole Imperiall Army with slaughter of 9000. men upon the place: many a brave man dyed of the anguish of his wounds miserably; who might otherwise have beene cured. The King of *Swedens* Majesty himselfe, (as was sayd) out of the greatnesse and heate of courage, having made a charge upon the Imperiall curassiers, was there over-laid with a number of men, and did receive a shot in the left arme, which he scarce feeling at first, would needs have led on still. But perceiving by and by his royall blood to gush out abundantly, in a retreate was shot thorow the body. Whose death indeed is never enough to bee lamented, for so this dying Conquerour did seale the Religion, and liberty of the *Germans* Nations with his blood; and to whom the more ingenuous Imperialists at *Prague*, were heard to give this honourable Testimony, that he was the bravest enemy, and the best Captaine, that ever was in Christendome. And so the *Swedes*, and protestants Army found themselves to have gotten a dolefull and a woefull victory; loosing the incomparable Conquerour who was, alone, worth

worth 2. Armies. But he is dead; and that as heartily bemoaned of the *Germanes* (to speake of him no more) as of his owne subjects, who yet professe their losse to be unspeakeable. And in both their Chronicles shall his Sacred memory be made famous, and his Name shall live in their mouths, and be honored. About the death of this glorious King of *Sweden*, some singular, and miraculous Prodigies happening also, had affrighted the people in *Swedland*: amongst others, in the selfe same houres and times, when this Battell of *Lutzen* was fought appeared just over the Castle, and Royall Seate of *Stockholm* a Virgin or Damsel at night, holding in one hand a burning Candle, in the other a white Handkercher, which she cast about. Besides it was noted and observed, that all the doores in Castle, although they were shut and lockt, three severall times did open themselves. A River not of small account in *Swedland*, lost the same time his water, insomuch that all the day long a man might goe thorow with a drie foot. In *Smaland* a Province of that Kingdome, the Bells without helpe of man began to sound, with great dismartening and terror of the Inhabitants.

A Virgin with a Candle, & Handkercher.

At *Bushein* a village betwixt the Townes of *Frawenstein*, and *Fribery*, in the dominion of the *Sheter* of *Saxonie* happened a strange Prodigie in the beginning of *April*, *Anno* 1623. where first in the Ayre was seene a signe of a two-fold Rain-bow, the one white as Snow, the other exceeding blacke: besides this another signe appeared of a fiery colour. The next day from eleven

A double raine-bow, one white, the other black.

eleven till two of the clock in the afternoone, another aſpect of a high white colour reappeared. Beſides all this, at *Frawenſtein* a woman having bought ſome Loaves of Bread, and turning homewards to her dwelling place, as ſhe was dividing the Bread, bloud came thereout. This *Frawenſtein*, being a pretty Towne upon a Hill ſome 16. Engliſh miles to the South of *Dreſden*, was taken by the Imperialiſts by a bloody aſſault, the 3. Of *October* following, in the ſame yeare 1632. For finding ſome oppoſition, the Imperialiſts doe carry the Towne by *Scaladoe*, and put all both Souldiers and Inhabitants moſt miſerably to the Sword for it. *October* the 4. they aſſault *Friberg*, a handſome Towne upon the River *Mulda*, ſome 10. Engliſh miles to the Weſt of *Frawenſtein*. The Towne alſo was hard laid at by the Imperialiſts, being no way able to hold out a generall aſſault, which was the next day threatned them, and a generall deſtruction withall, if they yeelded not; which the 5. *October* was done. Neere this *Friberg*, *Holcks* men, who was then chiefe Commander of thoſe Imperiall Forces, taking, (I know not what) high diſpleaſure at a certaine Miniſter of the Country (a man of rare learning) firſt of all hewed him miſerably in peeces with their ſwords, and then flung him to their Dogs to bee eaten. But the Dogs, as aſtoniſhed at ſuch ſavage cruelty (ô ſtand, and wonder) would not do much as touch, or licke a droppe more of his blood. Whereupon his friends the next

Blood running out of a loafe of Bread.

day gathered up his pieces and interred them. And leaſt this ſhould ſeeme incredible the Authour of *Le ſoldat Sucdois* avowes, that the *Crabats* ſhewed themſelves ingenious to invent new torments for the poore Inhabitants: and that it was frequent with them for want of Dogs-meate, to feede their Curres with humane fleſh. This if it may be true: though the Dogs were the Man-eaters, yet the *Crabats* ſurely were the *Cannibals*.

Homo homini Lupus

Men metamorphoſed into Vipers.

At *Kempten* in *Swabeland*, a ſtrange Prodigie, and abortive was borne of a Citizens wife in the moneth of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1632. his head was altogether fat, and without eares; the hands ſtretcht out all bloody twixt the fleſh and skin, whoſe left hand held a rope, the belly thereof having too prickt wounds, and the left knee twice broken, a corde being about it.

A ſtrange Abortive

This goodly Towne was held by the Imperiall Commander *Bray*, and being ſtrongly beſieged, and many times furiouſly aſſaulted by the *Swedes*, at the end of ſix dayes it was ſurrendred upon compoſition in the moneth of *May*, in the yeare 1633. The Commander went to *Reitaw*, where he was beheaded, becauſe he ſo ſlightly ſurrendred the ſaid Towne. The 18. of *March*, *Anno* 1634. was this Towne of *Kempten* the ſecond time taken by *Guſtavus Horn* by aſſault; and whereas the Imperiall Colonell with his Garriſon had retyred themſelves into the Caſtle, both place and men were enforced the next day to yeeld upon hard conditions. Many bloody ſkirmiſhes are fallen out about this Towne, where

where the Imperialists were often times beaten to the very gates of *Kempten* what misery the yeares following this Towne felt and the Country thereabouts, when it was besieged and taken by the Imperialists, againe cannot well be expressed. It was brought to such extremity of famine, not much inferriour to that of *Samaria*, and *Ierusalem* recorded in holy Scripture, or *Saguntus* in *Spaine*, and *Prusæum* in *Hetruria*, or *Tuscany* a Province in *Italy*, mentioned by prophane Histories; many brave Citizens out of, this and the neighbour Townes were compelled by necessity to beare Armes, thereby to get their lively-hood. Horse-flesh was sold for high prises, Dogges, Cats, and Vermine, were as good as Venison: all commerce being cut off, Bread-Corne was not onely at an excessive rate, not to be purchased with money: so that the spruce Citizens, which formerly held the Country people as Boores and Clownes unfit for their society, might well discerne that their labours were not to be dispised, their dead wares standing in no paralell of Use with the Fruit of the Field, gotten by the industry of the rough handed Plow-man, and the blessing of God.

In the moneth of *February*. *Anno* 1633. at *Dobenschutz*, a Village in the territory of *Althenburg* in a fish-pond sprang forth blood which caused an exceeding ill stinke, so that if passengers had touched it they could not wash of the stinke in 3. dayes. This Country indeed hath been this yeare and the others following lamentably ruined and plunged: the Souldiers licenti-

Blood springing out of a fish pond.

God punisheth filthy beastly sins with stenches, & filthy savors.

Filthy and Horrible uncleanesse.

ousnesse, exercising their wonted cruelty and beastly ravishing, hath beene unheard of. Many faire Townes were forced, spoiled, and burnt to ashes for resisting, and divers of the Villages, as well as the foresaid *Dobenschutz*, put on fire, and the Inhabitants thereof most miserably slaughtered. Here were the women, yea, Ladies, Gentlewomen, and others like beasts and dogs yoaked, and coupled together, to be sent into the Woods and ravished: who for resisting had their cloaths stript off, their bodies whipt, their eares cut off, and so sent home againe. Hereabout gat the Souldiers and *Crabats* together some thousands heads of Cattell, and what beast soever could not, or did not readily follow them, they either houghed or killed; lest (as they said) it should serve some hereticks. The rest I omit, not so much for brevities sake, as for horror: not listing to relate the *Barbarismes*, and sheddings of blood committed by the *Crabats* as if they had sate in not to make warres, but desolations; or as if they had beleeved, that a Country was never thorowly conquered, till it were utterly by sword and fire destroyed.

Savage cruelty.

Gustavus Horn, Swedish field-Marshall, with the *Rhinegrave*, and a Landgrave of *Hessen*, being come to *Bibrach* the 6. of *March*, *Anno* 1633. a portentuous Prodigie appeared about 8. a clocke in the evening right over the Towne; two long Swords were seene in the Ayre, the one fiery, the other red as blood. Many hard encounters fell out about this time, and about this

this place, betwixt the *Swedes* and Imperialists. *Hornes* people were supposed to have killed 600. *Crabats* in a few dayes, neere and about this Towne of *Bibrach*: and so many of *Duke de Ferias* men, who had a new Army of *Spanish* and *Italians* brought to aide the Imperialists, dyed by the way, by frost, sword and famine, that betwixt *Vlm*, and *Bibrach* were found 1000. dead carcasses. And so the Catholick Generalls were then glad to make towards *Bavaria*, having scarce brought away the third part of their Army; *Spanish*, *Italians*, *Germans*, and *Burgundians*. This Towne of *Bibrach*, not long after *Gustavus Horns*, departing, was retaken by the Imperialists by assault: the Garrison laying downe both Armes and Ensignes, to have their bare lives saved. Some moneths after foure Regiments of the Imperialists, betwixt this Towne and *Isne*, were surprised and ruinated by the *Swedes*, which invaded their quarters, tooke a Colonell with many Officers prisoners, putting a great many to the sword: 600. other Imperialists having been abroad, were also overtaken and killed the most of them.

In the moneth of *March*, *Anno*. 1634. *Gustavus Horn* besieged the City of *Bibrach* againe, in the which lay 1300. men, offering upon his first approaches a faire agreement, which the Imperiall Governour of the Towne refused: then planting his Ordnance, hee battered the Towne so long, till he won the enemies works, and made a breach

into the walls. Then the Governour sending a Trumpet out of the Towne desiring reasonable conditions ; else that he would defend the Towne to the last man. And that first of all he would burn and blow up all the Protestant Citizens, which he had already lockt up into the Towne-house, and into a cellar. This being refused, for that he had already denyed first good offers. After all this, when as all things were ready for the assault, and the *Swedish* troopes advanced towards the breach, the Evangelicall Ministers together with divers women came foorth of the Towne making a most pitifull cry and entreaty to the *Swedish* Generall, signifying it would cost all their lives, for that the Town-house was already undermined, and the Myne filled with powder, and that they certainly expected to be blown up immediatly. Out of commiseration therefore to those poore people was offered another agreement unto the Governour, and granted them liberty to march out with their swords onely: which was accepted.

At *Dresden Iune*, the 23. *Anno* 1634. happened another Prodigy ; where towards evening at five of the clocke, the Sun was first seene as white as Snow, and then suddainely becomming darke, as if a mist went over it : It appeared first in forme of a Crowne, and then like a Feather ; red as blood, in which postures when it had continued by the space of halfe an houre, it returned to his orbicular shape, but retained the sanguine hew till it went downe ; and the Moon at her rising, retained the same

ſame bloody aſpect till ſhe was not to be ſeen in that Horriſon. I know not whatſoever the Phyſiologers bable of naturall cauſes, yet ſuch alteration in the Heavenly and Ayry bodies is alwayes prodigious.

Memorable was that obſervation of the ancient Aſtrologians to this purpoſe. Speaking of the fearfull blazing Star ſeene 1618. that it did preſage —— 1. *Violenta et ſuperba Conſilia, diſſidia proditiones et rebelliones.*

2 *Latrocinia, et ſubſeſſiones viarum ſolicitudinemq; Anxietatem Armorum.*

3 *Regum et Principum interitum, bella, peſtem, et morbos varios.*

4 *Religiones legum. et inſtitutorum mutationem, novarum rerum inexplebilem cupiditatem.*

I ſhould not diſpute of the effects but expect them, a Luxuriant may happily play on either ſide, and preſage probably good or evill to either party. I dare not medle here; my wiſh is —— *Deus omen in hoſtes convertat* —— and my prayer ſhall ſtill be: *Povre one thine indignation O Lord npon the Heathen, and thy wrath upon them, which have not called upon thy name.*

Blood and Brimſtone from Heaven.

About the midle of *Iune*, *Anno* 1634. at *Berlin* in the marquiſdom of *Brandenburg* it rayned Blood, and Brimſtone. The next yeare following in the moneth of *November*, before the gate of *Itzeho*, a Towne in *Holſtein* rayned thick blood whoſe droppes inſtead of inck have repreſented right naturall Blood in writing. How many bloody conflicts and encounters the ſame yeare and the next following happened betwixt theſe two Coun-

Countries, no man can fully apprehend or beleeve, unlesse such as have seen it with their eyes. And to avoide all other bloody passages, which have raged most cruelly in those parts, yet still in remembrance is the last bloody and sore Battell, which was fought in the moneth of *October*, *Anno* 1636. at *Witstock*, in which were slaine 7000. of common Souldiers upon the place, on the *Saxon* and Imperiall side, and many others more, which fell by the sword of the *Swedes* in the prosecution. 6. whole Regiments being totally ruinated, besides those great Commanders who lost their lives also, namely the two Generall Majors, *Wilsdorp*, and *Goltz*, 5. Colonels, besides Rittmasters, Captaines, and divers Officers both of Horse and Foot 1500. prisoners taken, amongst which were 170. Officers, 143. Cornets and Ensignes, 14. peeces of Ordnance, and 8000. Wagons were left to the *Swedish* conquerours. Of the *Swedes* were also slaine upon the place of Battell 1000. and upwards; amongst which there were of account two Colonels, 4. Lieutenant Colonels, and sundry Ritmasters, Captaines, and under officers.

At *Melnick* where the *Randevouz* of the *Saxon* Army was, in time of prayer, *July* the 24. *Anno* 1634. was a strange apparition in the Ayre, which is thus delivered by Letters bearing date the same day——That about evening, when our Electors Chaplaine was at prayers, there appeared a signe in the Skie, like a fiery Beame: when he had finished his course,

and

and the Lieutenant Generall *Arnheim* his Chaplaine did his Office, there appeared another in a forme of a Scepter fiery-red, just over the house where he made his sermon, assoone as prayers were done, and the Chaplaine had spoken *Amen*, the signe vanished: It was seene of many after this. The *Crabats*, like Vermin in a Warren, worse then Bandetties, have ransacked, plundered, and pillaged what places soever they came unto, in these Countries, this yeare, and the other following: they spared neither Noblemens Houses, Churches, nor Cloysters, but robbed, and dismembred the Country people, ravished the women, deflowred the maids, burnt the Villages, and Townes, and did such mischievous insolences, as those *Rhodopes*, and *Dolopes* would have started at.

Scepter seene red, and fiery.

Man and beast, and Fowles of the Ayre, all seemed now to be at an irreconciliable difference, and *Germany* must be the stage whereupon they played their prizes: at *Hessen*, in the moneth of *March*, *Anno* 1635. there met together two Armies of strange Birds, which fought, as it were, in a set Battaile: and neere *Straubinge*, upon the *Danubie* multitudes of Dogges had their randevouze, which fought so eagerly, that the whole vicinage was not onely affrighted by the Prodigy, but, as if they would not admit of any agreement, but such as themselves liked of, when the Governour of *Ratisbone* had sent out against them

2 Armies of Birds fighting

them 4. companies of his Garriſon, with Muſkets and other Military inſtruments to aſſault, and ſlaye them, they left their hoſtility, a ſtrange Enemy comming upon them, ſet upon the Souldiers, and in deſpite of their ſhot, and weapons devoured nine men.

Strange



Multitudes of Strange dogges fought so Eagerly and slew each other that the Gouerner of Ratisbone sent 4 companies of Muskets against them and 9 of the men were slaine by the dogges

The Conduit at Isenach rane blood for 2 houres together 1637



Strange Prodigies terrifying the hearts of the people, while the Princes and peeres were in their jollitie in the Dyet at *Ratisbone*: *Mars*, and *Saturne* reigned abroad, and warre with his grim attendants, Famine, Pestilence, Fire, and destruction also raging abroad in the *Romane* Empire. What might happen by the fault of a careleſſe or unskilfull Maſon, not well bedding or cementing the ſtones, at the building of a new Steeple at *Vienna*, was by the conſtruction of the vulgar ſort counted ominous. The ſpire of *Shotten* lately built fell downe ſuddenly the 19. of *December*, *Anno* 1636. about the time of the Coronation of the new King of *Romanes* at *Ratisbone*, and demoliſhed the new builded Church: and that was made portentous, the rather, being accompained with another of the ſame time at *Rome*; where a great blazing Starre, called by the Naturaliſts *Cometa Crinitus*, appeared for a ſpace, and then vaniſhed away ſuddenly over S. *Pauls* Church with a noyſe: and diverſe Monuments, placed in the Church, fell downe, and were defaced utterly. Now it would reliſh of over much boldneſſe to peepe into the Arke of the Divine Secrets, nor can we conclude any particular conſequences to have been portended by the accidentary fall of the aforeſaid new Steeple at *Vienna*; yet doubtleſſe the comet, though cauſed by the meeting of ſecundary and naturall cauſes, was the

ſignifica-

significator of what ensued about that time, and not long after. Within the space of a moneth the Emperour *Ferdinand* the second, who had long been sickly at *Ratisbone*, and then removed to *Vienna*, exhaled his last spirit *February* the 5. *Anno* 1637. betwixt 8. and 9. of the clock in the morning, to the great griefe of the Court and City, which had prepared triumphs and tournaments, and in much braverie determined to receive the new King off *Romanes*: but by this occasion laid aside their gallantrie, put on the face of sorrow and by their dejected lookes and mourning apparell, shewed their anxietie for his losse, who so long had stirred the ship of State to their content and was then taken from them, when the tottering Empire freshly assaulted and ransackt by strangers required such a Nestor, as by sage directions grounded upon mature deliberations might preserve it from feare of utter ruine.

Some prodigies happening in sundry place of the *Roman* Empire before the meeting of the Princes in the electorall diet at *Ratisbone* did dis-hearnte the common people, and made them despaire of any good issue by that treaty. One was at *Wels* in *Austria*, the suddaine uncovering of the Emperours house of pleasure, where he was lodged, (by a violent tempest, and this was accompained with two others at *Lintz*, the first whereof, was the suddaine fall of an Arch of the Bridge made over the *Danuby*, which the Emperour had not

o sooner passed over, but it tumbled into he River: the other this; Three carved agles, placed upon the house of a Burgesse f *Lintz*, being broken downe, by the fury of he Tempest, were mounted by the same iolent blast into the Ayre, shattered there undry wayes, and the one in the end fell pon the house appointed for the assembly of e Province, the other upon the State-house, nd the third upon a publike Aqueduct. *Anno* 1636. Distracted wits upon every ght occasion, project terrible things: These onceits were fond, and superstitious, not tionall, and sound. The harsh beginning the dyet, and the first session was more be feared as a fatetall Prognosticke of no ppy conclusion, then those anterdent acidents.

A bloudy time was in the Electorate of *axony* and a generall feare was conceived the adjoyning Princes, that the fury of arre, would not be confined there: the earts of the people were terrified by a strange rodigie, which though it admits no parcular interpretation, was as terrible as portntous. The conduit at *Isenach Anno* 1637. A conduit running Blood. tuaded in the midst of the Marcketsted, soainly instead of water poured out blood, nd so continued for the space of two houres, efore it yeelded againe that Element, for which that acqueduct was ordained. A bloody ime ensued it betwixt the Imperiall Generalls nd *Bannicrs* Forces: where few dayes passed

ſed without ſhedding of blood in thoſe parts about the ſame time. And the miſerable condition of that Dukedome of *Saxony*, and the detriments and moſt totall ruine thereof, can not bee delivered without an accent of griefe : which deſolation was made, not onely by the *Swedes* the enemies, but alſo by the ſeeming friends the *Cæſarians*, who ſpared not to burne thoſe places to the ground, where they finde not as much proviſion, as they demand for their Armies; and the ſeverall Conflicts betwixt the *Swedish* and *Saxonian* Armies, were not without the effuſion of much Chriſtian blood, but the blood ſo ſhed was not taken away by way of murther, (Warre juſtly grounded, is continued lawfully ; the Sword is oft a juſt decider of controverſies, and though it bee accompted one of the great Plagues ſent by GOD, it is not attended with any injuſtice in the execution) black murthers and horrid treaſons hatched in darkneſſe, what ever the pretence thereof may be, are not onely unexcuſable, but deteſtable alſo to GOD, and man.

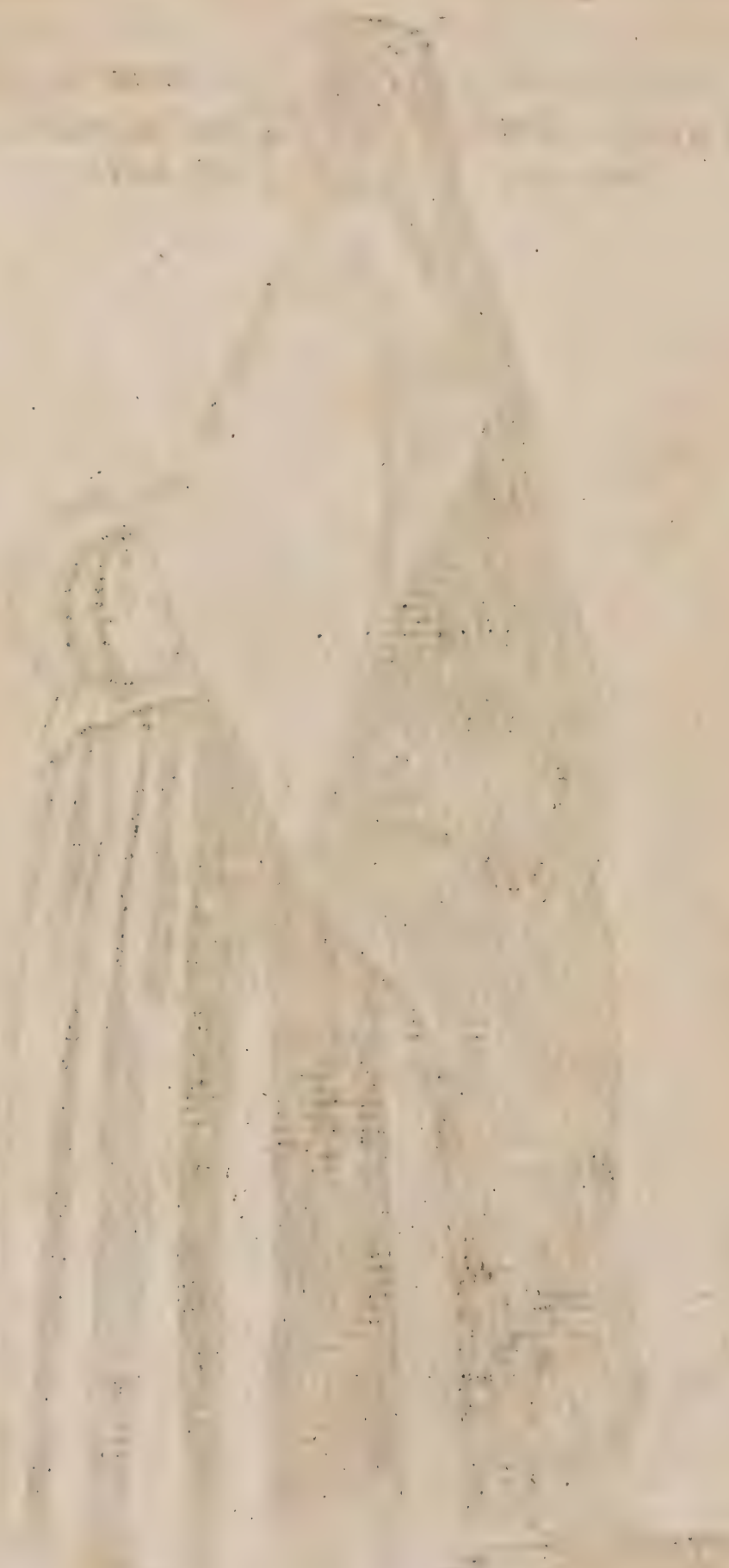
Peace, the benefits whereof have not for many late yeeres been ſenſibly diſcovered to the *Germans*, was now, and eſpecially in this Country of *Saxony*, the generall deſire of the people : the Boores, which lived by tillage, and feeding of Cattell, hoped that theſe yeares the Swords would be

be turned into Plow-shares, and the Pikes into shepherds Crooks; the Merchants, whose free traffique was stopt by these Militarie broyles, began to feele poverty, comming upon them, more then the armed men against their enemies, and longed for an open trade, and severall persons, according to our humane condition, *qui facilè credimus, quod volumus*, upon each slight occasion, gave out, that a truce for time of yeares, if not a certaine and firme peace, would be concluded betwixt the Crowne of *Sweden* and its Allies, and the King of *Hungary*, and his adherents. But the misery of that Country was not yet come to the height: the Elector himselfe lost almost his whole Country: *Moissen* the chiefest City of *Mionia*, *Eulemberg*, *Grim*, *Borne*, *Debitz*, *Bitterfeld*, *Belgeren* and *Hall*, yeelding instantly to the *Swedish* conquerours; having no hope of reliefe by any Confederate Army; onely *Dresden* of all the umbilicall Cities of *Saxony*, did hold still out, yet not without feare of being made the spoyle of strangers, the Imperiall Armies being so farre from their succours, that their march, and places of rest, were unknowen to the Citizens.

The *Swede* was by this successe growne

terrible to the Commons of the Empire; some accounted him as an authorized executioner of divine Justice, upon the *Saxon*, whose jugling dealing had brought this misery and desolation upon his Dukedome.

Anno




A woman at vienna appeared
Crying Nothing but woe
vnto you woe vnto you

Anno 1637. the water at *Weimar* againe turned to blood. A strange Worm in the shape of a man, with perfect Lineaments, and a golden Crowne upon his head, was found in a sallad at an Herb-womans shop at *Coblentz*, and which (if not prestigious) was most terrible, A woman appeared in a mourning habit, in *Stephens* the Cathedrall Church-yard at *Vienna*, *Iune* the 18. 1637. which, with an accent of sorrow, from 11. to 12. at night yelled out woe unto you, woe unto you; often repeating those words, and nothing else: the Bells without helpe of man rung sodainly, to the great affrightment of the people, who descanted upon the *Omen*, doubting such horrid consequences would ensue it, as presented themselves to their severall fancies. A new time of trouble began then, fire and sword raging in the most and best part of *Germany*, not only casually, but by the arbitrement and will of such as used that devouring element, to the damage of those with whom they were at enmity.

A strange Worm in the shape of a man.

FINIS.

THE WARNINGS OF GERMANY.

BY

WONDERFVLL SIGNES,

and strange *Prodigies* seene in divers parts of that Countrye

between the Yeare 1618. and 1638.

Together with a briefe relation of the miserable Events which ensued.

LVKE 21. 25. &c.

And there shallbe signes in the Sunne, and in the Moone, and in the starres, and upon the Earth, distresse of Nations with perplexitie. &c.

All faithfully collected out of credible *High Dutch Chronicles*, and other *Histories* by *L. Br.* Cap.

As also a learned and Godly Sermon preached before the Lords the States at *Norrimberg*.

With a bloody Battell fought betweene Duke *Saxon Weymar*, and Duke of *Saveby*, and *Goize*.

LONDON,

Printed by I. N. for JOHN ROTHVVELL, and are to be sold at the Sunne in *Paules* Churchyard, and by Henry Overton in Popes head Alley. 1638.

Also as STC 3758

To the Understanding, and *tender-hearted Reader.*

Courteous *Reader*:

I Present you the beauty of *Europe*, by a feare-full *Catastrophe*, made a Terrible *Aceldama*; *Germany* of late the Glory and Delight of Princes, now sitting (as a defloured Virgin) lamen-

ting her Vaſtations: Her breaches as they are manifold, ſo they are and have beene of a long Continuance; thoſe foure great deſtroyers, *Sword*, *Famine*, *Fire*, and *Peſtilence*, entred upon her together, and leaſt there ſhould bee any intermiſſion or ceſſation, they have all Acted their parts. The Kingdomes of *Chriſtendome* may ſee by her, (as by a Looking-glaſſe) the fearefull and horrible iſſues of ſins, what the Richeſt of them

is,

s, *Germany* was ; what
he by her Impieties is, they
nay be ; her sinfull trans-
gressions Eclipsed her glory,
heirs, (if not cut off by a
timely and unfeigned Repen-
tance) will worke the same
Conclusions.

This *Sermon* having bin formerly delivered in the *High Dutch*, *by a* Reverend Divine, at a *Generall* assembly appointed for this purpose, in the *Maiden-towne* of *Norenberge* in *Germany*, in the moneth of *April* last, where all the Lords the

States were there likewise present, now speaketh *English*, and offers it selfe to our view, and hath disclosed her *sinnes* and her *iudgments*, which may serve as a faire warning peice both to us, and her other Neighbour *Kingdomes*.

What is therein deliver'd is not Verball, or imaginary, but *Reall*, and *Historicall*; and the Preacher hath rather *Diminished*, then *augmented* her *Troubles*: which of her Cities have not had the *Enemy* in their Gates, or

which

which of her *Provinces* have not beene circled in with Troopes of furious horsemen? Her troubles cannot be paraleld by any other Countrey or City, so fitly as by *Iudah* and *Ierusalem*: Prophaine Histories cannot truely Exhibite her fellow.

Thus referring you to *Read* and *Consider* that within, which is acted without, I commend you to the protection of the Lord *Almighty*, desiring you to joyne your prayers to Him to di-

vert

vert the judgments inflicte
and in His goodneſſe a
wiſedome to make up
breaches of diſtreſſed an
diſtracted *Germany*.
Vale.

*Recenſui concionem hanc ſi
illud Iſa.* 64. 11. *eamque
mandari permitto.*

Iune 15. 1638. *Sa. Ba*

Lachrymæ GERMANIÆ, OR, *The Teares of* Germany.

Vnfolding her woefull Distresse by JERUSALEMS Calamity.

ISAIAH 64. 11.

Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste. The Text

PRivate miseries admit of remedies, and are not so deplorable, because they are limited; they, are as little Brookes and Rivolets easily restrain'd to their owne Channels: but when

B15463

they prove publick and generall, th
ſcorne reſtrainments, and as viole
ſtreames breake down all before the
Theſe, are as *Comets*, never ſeene, b
with amazement; and whoſe effects,
theirs, produce ruine to whole Sta
and Nations. Such a fearefull con
tion did the *Prophet* fore-ſee, and fo
tell to come upon the whole Nation
the *Jewes*. The Judgment and Ca
mity was not onely heavy upon t
Church of *God*, but it alſo extend
upon their Common-wealth; bo
Church and *State* miſerably affl.&
with the plagues and effects of War
which you ſee lamentably in the Te
Iſaiah 64. 11. to be expreſs'd by the Prophet: *Our*
ly and our beautifull Houſe, where
Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up w
fire, and all our pleaſant things are l
waſte.

Pſ. 40. ult. *Why art thou ſo troubled Oh my Sou*
& why art thou ſo diſquieted within m
my bowells doe grieve that in handli
this Text, I cannot ſpeake as the Pr
phet did, by way of *Prædiction*: Al
no; our caſe is not only to be, but is p
ſen

sently miserable; our *Church*, our *State* fearefully visited with *Fire* and *Warre*, intermix'd with divers other Judgements, as lamentable, as either the *Fire* or *Sword*: And I am sorry that in the prosecution of this Subject, I shall see our present misery to exceed *Jerusalems*: I will therefore divide my Text orderly, and briefely lay downe the Judgment upon *Israel*, as the *Prophet* fore-told it, with the aggravation of it, as also some speciall Observations from it, and the Causes procuring it, and then I shall paralell ours with theirs, and shew the Causes procuring, and the meanes to remove it, by Gods blessing and your patience.

In the words observe these two parts. Parts of the Text.

- 1. The parties afflicted, being two-fold:
 - The Church,
 - The State.
- 2. The Judgment upon either, being two-fold:
 - 1. *Our holy and our beautifull house.*
 - 2. *All our pleasant things.*
- 1. Conflagration.
- 2. Devastation.

There are five things that make to the aggravation of the *Churches* affli-ction:

1. It being an *House.*
2. An *Holy House.*
3. A *Beautifull House.*
4. A *Religious and ancient House* fo Gods worship.
5. *Our holy, our beautifull House,* &c

There are likewise foure things tha aggravate the Common-wealths mi ſerie:

1. 1. The *Reality* of what was laid waſt *Things.*
2. 2. The *Sweetneſſe* of them, *Pleaſan things.*
3. 3. The *Propriety* of them, *Our plea ſant things.*
4. 4. The *Generality* of them, *All ou pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

There are likewise two things tha aggravate the Judgment inflicted upo both:

1. The

1. The Imminency,
2. The Eminency.

both of these expreſt in the preſent Tenſe, *Is burnt up: Are laid waſte. Our holy and our beautifull Houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Firſt, Our Houſe. 1. Our Houſe.

NOt a floating *Arke*, not a flitting *Tabernacle*: but an *Houſe*: What *Houſe*? An *Houſe* where there is government, order; where men expect ſafety, ſtability, ſecurity; nay more than thus; *Thy Houſe*: The place (Oh God) where thine Honour dwelled, the place of thy preſence and reſidence. Mens Houſes indeed are as ſubject to ruine as themſelves; they have prov'd fatall often to their owners: but what, ſhall this ſacred place be prophaned? Shall theſe glorious pillars be conſumed with fire? Shall the Enemies hang up heere their Enſignes Pſal. 74. ver. 7, 8, 9

ſignes for Tokens? Shall they cu
downe the carved worke thereof witl
Axes and Hammers? Shall *Sion* be lai
in the duſt? Shall they ſet fire on th
holy places that be in the Land? Wha
no pitty? No religious care or reve
rence (O God) to thy Altars? Th
furious and violent Soldier may do
much indeed to other places, but wha
ſhall hee not ſpare thy ſacred Courts, e
ther by compaſſion or compulſion? O
thinke upon Sion (O Lord) *go roun
about her, marke well her Bulwark
tell the Towers thereof, ſee how
pittieth thy ſervants to ſee her honou
in the duſt.* Oh, let me but ſpeake or
word to my Lord, remember thy pro
miſe Lord, *Be favourable to* Sion, *an
build up the Walls of* Jeruſalem; an
yet the Prophet ſeemes to lament: t
that we may ſee what are the iſſues an
the concluſions of ſinnes. They are n
Houſes, great Houſes, ſtrong Houſes
our Houſes; Thy *Houſe*, thy *Temple* ca
yeeld protection to us, or it ſelfe,
once polluted with impieties, defile
with tranſgreſſions. Sinne may ſugge
ſecurity

ſecurity, it can never afford ſafety: *Our houſe* (ſaith the Prophet) *is burnt up with fire.*

Secondly, Our holy Houſe. 2 Our holy houſe.

Holineſſe indeed, as it is an *Attribute* of *GOD*, ſo of his houſe, no uncleane thing ſhall enter therein: *Holineſſe becomes thy houſe:* (ſaith the Prophet *David*) *The Ground* (ſaid *God* to *Moſes*) *whereon thou ſtandeſt is holy: O worſhip the Lord* (ſaies that Prophet) *in the beauties of Holineſſe:* The Tabernacle was holy; ſo was the Temple adorned with its *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the Holy of Holies. But what, will the Lords fury burſt out here? ſhall his jealouſie burne like fire againſt this? will he deſtroy the righteous with the wicked? ſhall he command us to be holy, and to keepe his Courts holy, and will hee ſuffer holy things to be prophan'd? to be burn'd? to be burn'd up? It may ſeeme ſtrange; but

but ſhall not the Judge of all the eart doe right? This houſe therefore ha beene holy, then it was preſerv'd ſhould have beene holy, and the it ſhould not have beene burn up: but *Corruptio optimi peſſ ma*: Buying, and Selling, and chan ging of Monies, and Robberies, are n where ſo bad as in this houſe: *M houſe* (ſaith our Saviour) *ſhall be calle an houſe of prayer*; *but yee have mad it a denne of theeves.* If the Service therof faile from their Primitive pur ty; if the place loſe its Primitiv Holineſſe; no marvaile if it comes t paſſe, (as here the Prophet ſpeakes) *Ou houſe, our holy houſe, is burnt up wit fire.*

3 Our holy, our beautifull houſe.

Thirdly, Our holy, our beautifull houſe.

AN old decayed Cottage migh have beene thought fuell fi the fire, as unfitting, unſafe to harbour in, to dwell in, or to afford ſhelte-

shelterage to the Master; there would not have beene much losse or missing of it: but this house, so decored, , so pleasant, so delightfull, so gracious, so that the Prophet *David* said of it, Psal. 81. ver. 1. *O how amiable are thy Tabernacles, thou Lord of Hoasts!* So beautifull, that the King desired a doore-keepes place in it, *Psal.* 122. v. 1. rejoyced exceedingly when hee could goe into this house, desired and *requested to dwell in the house of the Lord, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to visit his holy Temple*, Psal. 27. ver. 4. *and resolved to dwell in it for ever.* Psal. 23. ver. 6. griev'd and lamented when he was debarr'd the accesse unto it, complaining that the Sparrows and Swallowes could build neare the Altar of God. *Psal.* 84. 3. Nay, this King *David* tooke so much pleasure in the beauty of it, that hee dwelt hard by it, and said sweetly, *O worship the Lord in the beauties of holinesse:* and shall beauty pleade no prescription? it's attractive, perswasive, of great force to entreat, to move; the Disciples

Psal. 81. 1

Psa. 122. 1

Psal. 27. 4

Psal. 23. 6

Psal. 84. 3

ples tooke that as an argument t
Mat.24.1 move our Saviour, *Matth.* 24. ver.
Master, what goodly buildings, an
stones are these: as who should say, W
hope these shall stand for ever; bein
so costly, so finely laid: but ou
Prophet fore-tels here, as our S.
viour did there: *Not one stone sh*
be left upon another, which shall not
Mat.24.2 *cast downe.* Matth. 24. Chapt. vers.
It must be beauty joyned with ho
nesse that God delights in; f
want of this the Prophet lament
Our holy, and our beautifull house
burnt up.

4 Where our Fathers:

Fourthly, Where our Fathers praised thee.

Religious & ancient House.

REligion and pious services a
delightfull to God: he nev
refuseth such sacrifices; they a
welcome at morning, at noone, and
night. Cannot those pious ac
ons done by our Ancestors preser

or keepe this *House*? They prayed unto thee in it, and *praised thee* also. But what? that's nothing for the present: It is not our Fore-fathers sanctity or piety can give immunity to our sinnes: the onely way to keepe this *House* from *fire*, is to follow our *Fathers* goodnesse, and to serve God with praises in the *House* of the Lord, as they did: but for want of this, the *Prophet* bewailes their case: *Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire.*

Fiftly, Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee.

5. Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee.

MIsery seemes tolerable, till when it comes to be our owne: wee may weepe, and mourne, and grieve for other mens harmes with compassion and brotherly love; but this is not in that bitternesse and sensibleneſſe as if we were the Patients: Its a great

a great difference betweene bei
Spectators, and Actors: for *Dag*
Temple, or all such Idolatrous places
have bin burn'd, had not bin worth
Prophets laments; to have seene hou
of Impiety, Injustice ruin'd, would
so much excite pitty, as zeale: but wh
the *Prophet* shall fore-see the utter b
ning of Gods *House*, *Gods holy Ho*
Gods holy and beautifull House, *wh*
their Fathers praised God, which G
peculiarly had given them before a
above all the Nations of the Wor
this makes him grieve, saying, *Our h*
ly and our beautifull house, &c.

3. Deductions.

We may see here what 1. *Gods Ho*
hath bin. 2. what it should be: 3. wh
should be done in it. First, it is
House, and therefore it should be
derly and uniforme. Secondly,
should be, 1. *Holy*, and therefore n
prophaned; 2. *Beautifull*, and therefo
it should be adorned within and wit
out, for it should have Religion pe
form'd in it: 2. We should praise Go
for the enjoying the use and freedom
it: but I cannot speake of these now

for it is not my purpose to speake of any thing, but what suits with our present estate and condition. Therefore having aggravated the misery of the Church by those five particulars, because there is no hopes of *Peace* in the Kingdome, if *Warre* be in the *Church*; I will therefore prosecute the misery of the *State*, likewise aggravated by these foure particulars.

First, And all our pleasant things.

1. The reality of what was laid waste: *Things.*

THings they were; substances worth the accounting, worth the reckoning; too good, too costly, too precious to be lost, to be laid waste. To lay waste sinne, which is a privation, and layes men waste in their consciences, had beene comfortable: to destroy the destroyer had beene seasonable, reasonable; Entities and substances are of value: had they beene shadows, appearances, privations, evills; had they perish'd, who would

would have mourn'd? *Things*; th
they may be our ſelves, our ſecon
our Iſſues, our Cattell, our fruit
the Earth; thus they may be our dy
cloathing, health, wealth: they may
our peace of Countrey, of Conſcien
of Church, of all. Thus it may be I
ligion, Piety, the Miniſters, the Or
nances, the ſolemne Feaſts: The *Tem*
Citty, King, Princes, Prophets, Prie
people, the Covenants, the Wor
life, the whole Nations honour
liberty, and for theſe things (as ſa
the *Prophet*) my ſoule mournes:
can Gods Juſtice worke againſt th
ſpecious, precious poſſeſſions, realit
Things? At the loſſe of ſuch, ſuch w
thy things, what heart could not
ment? would not grieve? ſo doth
Prophet here: *And all our pleaſant thi*
are laid waſte.

Secondly, And all our pleasant things.

2 *The sweetnes of them: pleasant things.*

HAd it beene an enemy invading our Coasts, or entring our Cities, and disturbing our peace; wee could have beene glad to have seene his devastations with a dry eye, and a cheerefull countenance; had they beene things either burthensome, toylsome, unnecessary, unsavoury, unhealthfull, unprofitable, uncomfortable, unjoyfull, unusefull, wee should scarce have griev'd in their departure, or destruction: But shal thy fury, O Lord, waxe hot against such blessings of thy right and left hand? wilt thou (O God) who art the God of peace, take away peace? wilt thou, who art glory, deprive us of, and consume our glory? thou who art the King of Kings, *by whom Kings reigne*, and Prince of glory, wilt thou take away our King, our Prince, the breath

breath of our Nosthrils in thine ange
Thou, who hast said it touch n
mine annoynted, wilt thou suffer h
glory to be laid in the dust? Shall th
same hand build, and plant, and yet pl
downe and lay waste? Thus it is wi
the primest of all our delights: and us
ally in what we most delight, and tak
pleasure in, in that wee suffer deepes
the strong man in his strength, the wi
in their wisedome, the rich men
their wealth, the beautifull in the
comlinesse, the proud men in the
ambition, &c. whatsoever hath been
or seemed as honey, shall be turn
into gall, into wormewood. It
not the wife of my bosome, but m
cause griefe and sorrow, to see her r
visht before my eyes. They are n
our sweete Children, *who are like t*
Olive plants fairely placed about o
Tables, but may be sorrow to us, to s
the enemy take them, and dash them
gainst the stones: They are not o
comely, and well proportioned a
highly admired Virgins, renowned f
their beauty, and lustre, but may pr
du

duce bitter lamentations to us, th' ugh they be as the poliſh'd corners of the Temple; to ſee them carryed away, and ſtript of their Crowne of glory; to view them hanging downe their heads, and raviſhed in our ſight. The ſweeteſt, the pleaſanteſt, the profitableſt of all our delights ſhall be laid waſte, if once we truſt in them, bee proud of them, unthankfull for them, abuſe them, or grow worſe for them: So here our Prophet complaines: *And all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Thirdly, Our pleaſant things.

3. *Our pleaſant things.*

THis word addes to the bitterneſſe, and aggravates the miſery: had they beene the enemies of God, or of us, the *Chaldeans*, *Aſſirians*, *Babylonians*, or the like; had it fallen upon the people which knew not God, nor had not enjoyed his ſtatutes

and Commandements; had but any o
ther, except our selves, beene the Pat
ents, it had not, would not hav
beene so miserable and terrible. Bu
that *Our things, our pleasant thing*
should be laid waste, this helps to fill u
the measure of sorrow, of distresse, o
lamentation. Evills that are farre of
or Judgments upon our Enemies, o
Calamities that are onely heard of, o
though they be seene, may be endu
red: But when these come to be felt, t
be endured in such a measure, by ou
selves, no marvell though the Prophe
laments: *And all our pleasant things ar*
laid waste.

4. *All our pleasant things.*

Fourthly, And all our pleasant things.

SAlomon saith, *A three-fold cord is not easily broken.* But here is a Chaine goes to a further reach. heere is a foure-fold Cord of misery.

They

They are not onely, first, *Things*; but secondly, *Pleasant things*: thirdly, *Our pleasant things*: fourthly, *All our pleasant things*. There is some comfort in misery, when it is limited, restrained: Some Judgments though they be large, yet they are not universally generall. Some stormes fall upon some places, misse others: some Enemies take some prey, leave some, and are gone: some Diseases and Sickenesse carry such and such to their graves, and then cease. The Night hath so many houres, and then vanisheth. The Famine, the Sword, the Pestilence, the Locust, the Caterpiller, the Sea; all these are limited in their Executions: But our Judgment transcends, it is not bounded: Leave some (Oh Lord) for the use of them that shall come after us, let there be a Remnant spared: if our selves, yet not our Wives; if they and we, yet not our Children; if all these, yet not our Governours; if they also, yet not our Priests, our Prophets, thy Messengers; thy Word and Sacra-

ments: leave these (ô Lord) to th
Children that shall come after us. I
none, yet, (oh Lord) let thy han
spare the fruits of the Earth; there wa
a remnant (ô Lord) in the Deluge pre
served. Thou didst condescend t
spare five whole Cities for ten goo
men: In the *Babylonish* Captivity all pe
rish'd not: In *Elijahs* dayes thou re
servedst 7000. and wilt thou (ô Lord
now make a finall conclusion. Spar
(good God) the sheepe of thy pasture
Oh! those Judgments are heavy, whic
admit of no exceptions! No wonde
then to heare the Prophet complainin
and sorrowing for the devastatio
both of Church and State: *Our holy an
our beautifull house, where our Father
praised thee, is burnt up with fire, an
all our pleasant things are laid waste.*

Second part. The judgment two-fold. 1. *Fire.*

I must needs borrow patience to speake of the Judgment of both briefely, and so I will come to some Documents.

1. *Is burnt up with fire.*
2. *Are laid wast.*

If

If thou (ô Lord) intendeſt to puniſh us, yet ſpare thy Temple, thine owne *Houſe:* Or if thou doſt puniſh that too, oh let it not be with *Fire*, that's unmercifull, unreſiſtable, furious, quick in execution. Or if it bee with *Fire*, oh temper it, mingle it (ô God) with Water, ſtint it, limit it, confine it, though it ſhall *burne*, and furiouſly, yet let it not utterly conſume. What pleaſure takeſt thou in ſuch deſtructions? Where, where, oh Lord, ſhall thy people meete to *praiſe thee?* What a mocking ſtocke ſhall wee be made to them that are round about us? What hopes can we have of life, without being in thy *Houſe?* What comfort in our lives, if this *Holy houſe be burnt, burnt up? Ely* bore ſome griefes, but when he heard the Arke was taken, he dyed, and ſo did his Daughter in law, when ſhe heard but the report of it. Oh who can endure then not onely to heare, but alſo to ſee this *Beautifull houſe* decay, and with *Fire*, and to be utterly conſumed up with *Fire*. Spare

ſome part, let ſome remaine for
patterne to ſucceeding Ages to re-edi
fie it: oh let ſome ſtand free, ſome littl
place, the *Holy of Holies*, whereint
the High Prieſt may enter to *prai*
thee, though we be unworthy. Yet
if all this muſt come to paſſe, put tha
evill day farre off: oh let us not live t
ſee it, nor our childrens children afte
us. Let that day, if poſſible, be forgot
ten, and let it not be regiſtred amongſ
the dayes of the yeere. Oh how ſha
the Tribes goe up to *Jeruſalem* to offe
to thee? How ſhall thy ſolemne Feaſts
and where ſhall the Paſſeover be cele
brated? How ſhall we make an attone
ment for ſinnes, if this Houſe bee de
ſtroyed? Yet for all this the *Prophe*
fore-ſees it, fore-tells it, *Our holy and*
our beautifull houſe, where our Fathers
praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and
all our pleaſant things laid waſte.

Iſai. 64. 11.

Second-

Secondly, Laid waste.

2. *Ruine of the State.*

THe very noise of Destructions sounds harsh, few, or none delight in them, desire them: we are all willing to have preservation, and all our care is, when we have gotten to our selves *pleasant things*, how peaceably to enjoy them, without trouble or molestation: wee count them Enemies that rob us of them, or pillage us in them; we desire with might and maine to keepe them from perishing. Might it not seeme Judgment enough to see the *Church burnt up*, Religion defaced, Piety consumed, but must it also breake in upon the Common-wealth? Seldome does Judgment end, where it begins: No State can long stand without government, no government without Religion, no Religion without Gods service; so that seldome, nay, indeed, never is it, that the Church is

on fire, but the State presently kindles too : if fire bee in Gods house, and judgement (as Saint *Peter* saith) begins there, what can be expected in the republick, but vastations, overturnings, and confusions. These are sequels of the *Major*. It was not without cause that *David* saith : *Peace bee within thy Walles, and Plenteousnesse within thy Palaces.* And presently subjoynes ; *Pray for the peace of Ierusalem :* as who who would say, if that be in peace and flourish, all things are likely to goe well, but if that bee destroyed with fire, what will be the issue of those flames, but the laying waste of the common-wealth ? And therefore in laying downe the parties afflicted, and describing of their judgements, the Prophet hath used a Conjunction : *Our holy, and our beautifull house, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire ; And all our pleasant things are laid waste.* So farre of the parties afflicted, and of their judgements inflicted,

fli?ed, with their Aggravations. Now I proceede to ſome Documents.

The firſt Document.

1. *Dotument.*

FIrſt, take notice of the fearefull iſſues and effects of Warre, what lamentable concluſions the ſword makes: Whoſe beginnings are blood, whoſe proceedings are fire and famine, whoſe upſhot is utter deſtruction, and deſolation. What places could ſeeme happier than *GODS Church*, *GODS Houſe?* what *Common-wealth* more bleſſed, than that which enjoyed the *Houſe* of *God*, publicke Religion? and yet the *Church*, the *Houſe* of *God* burnt up with fire, the State, with all the delights of it laid waſte: So ſaies the Prophet.

Firſt,

1. Warre is a curse.

First, Warre is a Curse.

AND this appeares plainly; for is not warre accounted by God himselfe as a Curse, an heavy Curse? so he threatens the rebellious Jewes, if they would not obey his Lawes amongst many other Curses which should pursue them, and overtake them, and destroy them, God reckons up the sword of their enemies

Deut. 28. 25. *Deut. 28. Chapt. Verse 25. The Lord shall cause thee to fall before thy enemies*, That their Oxen should be slaine before their faces, their Asses should be

Ver. 31. violently taken away, and their Sheepe should be given to their enemies; that

Ver. 32. & 51. other men should be Lords over their Beds, their Houses, Cities, Olive-yards, Vine-yards; nay, over their Children; nay more yet, that they should serve their enemies in slavery,

Vers. 48. in hunger, nakednesse, thirst, and want of all things: that they should put a yoke of Iron upon their necks;

that

that they should eate their Children, that their Cities should be besieged, taken, ruin'd; that they should be few in number, none to pitty them; their hearts trembling, and holding their lives in doubtfull suspence: And where is their glory in this case? where are their *pleasant Things?* they shall grieve at the very Wives of their bosomes, in whom they used to take such delight, such pleasure: and is not this a cursed state and condition that's brought in by the Sword? When God threatens *David* for his unjust act of Murther and Adultery, he addes this; *The sword shall not depart from thy house.* 2 Sam. 12. Chapt. Vers. 10. And King *David* prayes in his great streight, rather to bee punished with the Pestilence than either Warre, or the Concomitant of Warre, Famine, and addes a wise reason: *Let mee fall into the hands of God, and not of man; for with the Lord there is mercy*: 2 *Sam.* Chapt. 24. *Vers.* 14. And King *Solomon*

Ver. 52.

Ver. 65. 66, & 67.

2 Sam. 12. 10.

2 Sam. 24. 14.

Iomon his ſonne, in his prayer made in the Temple, prayes to God that his people be not overthrowne by their Enemies ſwords; or if there ſhall be any Famine or Warre, or any places beſieged in the Land, that GOD would heare their prayers, and deliver them: intimating what an heavy judgement it was to bee at the command of an enemies ſword.

1 King. 8. 33. & 37.

2. *War is a ſigne of Gods anger.*

Secondly, Warre is a ſigne of Gods anger.

IS it not apparant that God alwaies threatens to ſend warre in his anger? Hence you ſhall ſee when the Lord was diſpleaſed with *Iſrael*, it is ſaid in the booke of the *Iudges*, *That the wrath of the Lord was hot againſt* Iſrael, *and hee delivered them into the hands of their enemies, and ſold them into their hands, ſo that they could not ſtand any longer before their enemies, Iudges Chap. 2. Ver. 14, 15.* So likewiſe Gods word teſtifies; for it

Iudg. 2. 14, 15.

it is said, *Therefore the wrath of the Lord was kindled against Israel, and he sold them into the hand of* Cushen-Rishathaim, *King of* Mesopotamia, *and they served him eight yeares.* Iudg.3.8. *Iudges Chapt.* 3. *Vers* 8. And againe, *The anger of the Lord was against* Israel, *and he sold them into the hand of* Iudg.4.2. Jabin *King of* Canaan, *Iudges Chap.* 4. *Verse* 2. Againe, *The Lord in his wrath sold them into the hands of the* Mideanites, *so that the Children of* Israel *made them dennes, and holes, and holds in the Rockes. Iudges Chapt.* 6. *Vers.* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. So our *Saviour* intimates in that saying of Saint *Matthews* Gospell: *And the King was wroth, and sent forth his Armies, and destroyed those Murtherers, and burnt up their City. Matth. Chap.* 22. *Ver.* 7. So that it doth appeare, that when God sends Warre, hee is angry, vexed, wroth with that people. Iudg.6.2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Mat.22.7.

Thirdly,

3 Warres effects. *Thirdly, Warre in the effects, brings Famine, Destruction, and Devastation.*

THough the two former are heavy things: yet view the effects o the Sword. It regards no person, no age, no beauty; it cuts off one as wel as another; as doth *David* witnesse i his saying: *Let it not discourage thee, for the sword devoureth one as well as another.* 2 *Sam. Chapt.* 11. *Vers.* 25. It seldome is drawne but in fury, and never ends without destruction of one place or other: Marke but how God brings in the sword of the *Medes* and *Persians*, against *Babylon*, Isai. Chapt. 13. Vers. 5. 6. *They come from a farre Countrey, even the Lord in his wrath, with weapons to destroy the whole Land. It shall come as a destroyer from the Almighty. Behold, the day of the Lord commeth, cruell and with fierce wrath and anger, to lay the land waste. Every one that is found*

2 Sam. 11. 25.

Isai. 13. 5, 6.

Vers. 9.

found shall be smitten through, and all shall fall by the sword. Their Children shall be broken in pieces before their eyes. Their houses shall be spoyled, and their Wives ravished: with Bowes shall they destroy the children, and shall have no compassion on the fruit of the wombe: and their eyes shall not spare their children: And is not every Warre with clattering and effusion of blood? But that's not all; the laying of Cities waste, *making Cities to remaine solitary, to become as Widdows, bringing the strongest places to be tributaries*; to make them slavish and captivated. This is the issue of warre, to cause the wayes to be unoccupied, to make men to travell in feare of their lives, to goe by by-paths, as *Deborah* witnesseth; *To make the gates desolate*: the Priests to mourne, the Virgins ashamed; to make the Enemies to tryumph in her sanctuary, to make people seeke their bread with danger of life: to have all the young men slaine by the sword, to see Palaces overthrowne, holds destroyed;

Verse 15.
Verse. 16.
Verse 18.
Lam. c. 2. vers. 1.
Judg. c. 5. vers. 6, 7.

ſtroyed: to ſee the ſolemne dayes for-
gotten, the Princes and Nobles in
Irons, the Elders to ſit in ſack-cloath
upon the ground, and keepe ſilence
to ſee the ſucklings and children ſwoun
in the Streets, to ſee them and their
Mothers both periſh together: to ſee
the Virgins raviſhed in the open
ſtreets; to ſee *the hands of the pittifull*
Lam. c. 4. ver. 10. *women ſeeth their owne children.* To
have our inheritance turn'd unto ſtran-
gers, and our inheritance unto Ali-
ents; to drinke water with the hazard
of our lives, to have our necks under
perſecution, to be weary, and finde no
reſt; to have ſervants and ſlaves to rule
over us: *To have our skinne blacke with*
famine, to have the Women defiled in
Zion: to have our Princes hang'd up by
Lam. c. 5. 12. & 16. *the hands, and to ſee the Magiſtrates*
ſlighted and mocked: to ſee our yong men
put to grinde, and to looſe the joy of our
heart, Lament. 5. 12. & 16. theſe, and
a thouſand more ſuch calamities are the
iſſues of Warre: but I proceed.

Fourthly

Fourthly, Warre alwaies is the sequell of sinne.

GOd usually punishes under desert; rewards where there is none. Seldome doth he punish proportionably to the offence: Never punisheth with this instrument, but it is for some capitall sinnes: Never did the Trumpet sound an alarme; never could Warre enter, but sinne usher'd it in: So saies *Deborah: They chose new Gods*: marke, there was the cause: Then was there Warre in the Gates. Yea, the Lord hath declared it himselfe; saying, *I my selfe will fight against you, with an outstretched hand, and with a strong arme, even in anger, and in fury, and in great wrath.* Ieremiah the 21. 5. It will not bee amisse therefore, to search out some of the most speciall sinnes which induce, and draw in the Sword to execution, and make it bright and sharpe for the slaughter. Iudg. 5. 8. Ier. 21. 5.

1. Pride & cruelty.

First, Pride and cruelty.

THis is one of the crying sinnes f which Gods fury swept away S *dome* and *Gomorah* : This was th
Ezek. 16. 49. sinne, joyned with cruelty, that ca sed *Moab* to bee scourged with th sword. Moab *magnified himselfe gainst the Lord. Wee heard the pri of* Moab : *He is exceeding proud*
Jer. 48. 26, & 29. *his stoutnesse, and his arrogancy, an his pride, and his haughtinesse heart ; for this are thy sonnes take Captives, and thy daughters led int*
Ibid. 46. *Captivity. Pride* (saith *Solomon goeth before destruction, and an hig looke before a fall.* Remember the prid of *Zions daughters* : *Thy men therefor shall fall by the sword, and in the bat taile.*

Pride is the roote of sinne, an he that imbraceth it, shall powre ou abhominations, till at last he be over throwne : And the first steppe t pride, is a falling away from God, and

and to turne his heart from his Maker : What made the Angels to be excluded heaven, but pride and ambition : So *Adam* for his pride and presumption, when he did eate of the Apple, in hope to bee a God, was driven out of Paradise : *Pride* was the cause of *Senacharibs* overthrow, 2 *Kings* 18. *Pride* perverteth Princes, subverteth Cities, and everteth Kingdomes and whole Provinces : as we are now eye-witnesses of this present misery here amongst us. Forgetfull, yea, proud *Herod*, uttering his Oration with such pride and ostentation before the people; after a shout, claiming to himselfe the honour due to his Maker, was, for all his proud and rich accoutrements, strucke by the Angel of God, and eaten of wormes : It was the pride of *Sodome* and *Gomorah*, which caused it to be burnt with fire and brimstone from heaven : It was *Rehoboams* pride of heart, and selfe-conceite, which caused the losse of tenne of the

2 King. 18

Acts 12.

Gen. 19.

1 King. 12 Tribes of *Israel* : 1. *Kings* 12 Chap
Thus, when pride goes before, the
needes must bee a fall with shame an
punishment: for after pride common
followes destruction, and after a hig
minde, a fall : for the Lord caste
downe the mighty from their seat
and exalteth the humble and meek
God himselfe resisteth the proud, bu
gives grace to the humble minded
1 Pet. 2. 4. Therefore, seeing pride hath beene th
cause of our ruine and desolation, l
us hereafter eschew it, and utterly fo
sake it: for it is so full of inconvenien
ces, that it drawes a punishment alon
with it; it never yet went unrevenged
it ought therefore to bee despised o
young men, to bee hated of old men
and finally, to be utterly denyed of a
men: we cannot excuse our selves o
this sinne, but we must needes confesse
we have beene all accessary to it; and so
this are wee just punished, and now
brought to know and humble our
selves in Sackcloth, and Ashes.

Secondly,

Secondly, Idolatry. 2 Idolatry.

GOd hath beene alwayes jealous of his honour; hee will not admit of any corrivall this way; never did this sinne, when it was publicke, ever escape the lashes of the sword: This sinne expel'd those seven Nations, and for which the Lord cast them out from before *Israel.* So was *Israel* often plagued for these sinnes of Idolatry and superstition; for this you shall find them punished, where it is said, *So they forsooke the Lord, and served* Baal *and* Ashteroth, *and God sold them into the hands of their enemies*, *Iudges Chapter* 2. *Vers.* 13, and 14. Nay marke, *Whithersoever they went out, the hand of the Lord was sore against them.* And it followes, that they did worse than their Fathers, and followed other Gods: *Wherefore the wrath of the Lord was kindled against them sorely*; when it came once to this, that according to Iudg. 2. 13, & 14. Ib. 19, 20.

their

their Cities, ſo was the number
their Gods, that then God did puni
them ſorely. *Shall I not viſit for the*
things, ſaith the Lord, *and ſha*
not my ſoule bee avenged on ſuch
Nation as this? Marke but *Debora*
words, how ſhee utters her ſel
in her triumphing Song: *The*
choſe a new God: what followe
Iudg. 5. 8. thereupon, *Then there was warre i*
the Gates: As ſoone as that ſinn
was ſet up, the ſword followed.

3. *Diſobedience to Gods Word.*

Thirdly, Diſobedience to Gods Word.

THis ſinne God likewiſe puniſheth with warre, as you may ſee where God ſaith: *If you ſhall refuſe t*
hearken to my Lawes, and to keepe
Deut. 28. 49, 50. *my Statutes, then will I bring upo*
you a Nation of a fierce Countenance,
which ſhall not regard the perſon of the
old, but ſhall chaſe you, till you bee left
few in number. Now marke the cauſe of it: *Becauſe yee would not*
obey

obey the voyce of the Lord your God: because they had forsaken my Law, nor obeyed my voice, I will therefore send a sword after them, till I have consumed them, saith the Lord. Ier. 9. 13. 16.

Fourthly, Contempt of the Ministers of the Word, &c.

4. Contempt of Gods Ministers & the Sacraments, and the Word preached.

GOD hath alwaies commanded a speciall respect and reverence to his Prophets and his Ministers, never suffered their wrongs to passe unpunished; Marke what he saith: *Therefore the Lord God of their Fathers sent to them by his Prophets and Messengers rising early, and sending:* What mov'd God? marke: *For hee had compassion on his people, and on his habitation.* Now how did they requite this? *But they mocked the Messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his Prophets, untill the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, and till there was no remedy.* What followed? marke but the upshot. *For hee brought upon* 2 Chron. c. 36. ver. 16, 17, 18

them the King of the Chaldeans, w*
slew their young men with the Sword
the Sanctuary, and spared neither yo
man nor Virgin, ancient, nor aged; G
gave all into his hand: And they bur
downe the House of God, and brake dow
the Wall of* Jerusalem, *and burnt all t
Palaces thereof with fire, and all the pr
cious Vessels thereof, to destroy all. An
they that were left by the sword, carrie
he away to* Babell, *and they were ser
vants to him, and his sonnes.* Here is
warning, I suppose, to all Nations, hov
they scorne and wrong Gods Messen
gers: for here was Warre, Fire, Fa
mine, and Captivity followed upo
it suddenly.

5. Gluttony and drunkennesse. Prov. 23. 28, 29.

Fiftly, Gluttony and Drunkennesse.

IT was not without reason that *Solomon* bids to avoide the company of Wine-bibbers: for to whom is woe? To whom is strife? To whom wounds without cause, but to such? And the Prophet *Esay*, *Esay* 5. 11. & 27, 28. he

speaks

speaks heartily against such : *Woe to them* (saith he) *that rise up early to follow drunkennesse, and to them that continue till night untill the Wine doe enflame them, and the Harpe and the Violl, and the Timbrell, and the Pipe are in their Feasts.* But what is the Sequell? *Therefore* (saith hee) *are my people gone into captivity : there comes the Enemy with power presently ; none shall faint or fall amongst them, whose Arrows shall be sharpe, and all their bowes bent : whose Horse-hooves shall be thought like Flint, and their Chariot-wheeles like a Whirle-winde :* these are some of the speciall sinnes for which this *Prophet* lamentably complaines, *That our holy and our beautifull house, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste.* Now in the parallell wee shall see our present case to be as great and greater than *Israels*, and I am afraid our sinnes the same, and greater too, that have caused the Sword, Famine, Fire, and Pestilence to rage amongst us these

Esay 5. ver. 11. & 27, 28.

these twenty yeeres and upwards.

2. Document. But here is one remarkable passa of the Prophet in this calamitous tim for he was not idle: This was a fit tim for him to worke in, Subject large nough was offered, either for teares, feares: He Sympathized with the re their misery reflected upon his Soul and more especially the Churches; s *ons* vastations strucke deepe into h bowells: ——— *Quis talia fand temperet* ———

As hee had preach'd of, and fore-to the Judgment before it was come: he deprecates it, when it should com intercedes for mercy, for favour: urg God with zealous prayers for the dive sion or mitigation of it; displayes t grievousnesse of it Pathetically: and he was to be a Patient in it, so wou he be as patient under it.

verſ. 8, 9, 10.

This hath beene the constant pr ctice of many of Gods Saints in, an under common calamities, especiall of the *Prophets*, and the more Emine persons, who alwaies have been earne

wit

with God in such pressures, and urgent extremities. For this my soule shall mourne in secret.

O that my head was full of water, and mine eyes a fountaine of teares, that I might weepe day and night for the slaine of the daughter of my people! Jer. 9. 1.

And when the warre and misery had burn'd and wasted much of the land, then do but marke what the same Prophet doth. *Vpon the Mountains* (saith he) *will I take up a weeping and lamentation, and upon the faire places of the the wildernesse a mourning, because they are burnt up; so that none can passe through them, neither can men heare the voyce of the flocke; the foule of the aire, and the beast are fled away and gone:* Jer. 9. 10. *Ierem. Chapt.* 9. *Vers.* 10. The publicke destruction and misery that the sword had brought in, made *Ieremy* to use this Method of weeping, lamenting, and mourning. You shall finde the same spirit, and compassionate affection in King *David*, concerning the miseries of the *Church* and *State* too.

Pſa.51.18 too. *Be favourable unto Syon, for*
good pleaſure; build up the walles of
ruſalem. And further, hee ſorrov
for *Syons* afflictions: *But now t*
Pſal.74. *cut downe the carved worke ther*
7,8,9. *with Axes and Hammers; they ſet*
into thy holy places, and razed it to
ground. They have burnt up all
houſes of God that be in the land: A
then doth he ſweetly intercede for
We ſee not our ſignes, (ſaith he) *there*
Ver.10.11 *not one Prophet more*: (O God) h
long ſhall the Adverſary reproach the
ſhall the enemy blaſpheme thy Name
ever? why withdraweſt thou thine han
&c. Did not *Abraham* very path
tically, & effectually intercede to Go
even for the ſafety of thoſe wicked C
ties, (though ſome ſay) he onely did
for *Lots* ſake: yet Charity bindes
all to beleeve, that he did it for t
preſervation of all, if it had beene po
ſible. You ſhall find the ſame lovin
affection and compaſſion in *Elija*
marke but how hee would move Go
by the common deſtruction: *The*
ha

have (saith he) *killed thy Prophets, and pull'd downe thine Altars* : As who should say, certainely these things will move God to have mercy upon his people. 1 Kings 19. 10. 14

What an eminent patterne have we of a sympathizing and compassionate spirit in *Nehemiah*, when he asked *Hanani*, one of his Brethren, how the residue of Gods people did that were in Captivity, and of the state of *Jerusalem*; when as *Hanani* had answer'd him heavily, *That the people that were in Captivity, were in great affliction, and reproach; that the Wall of* Jerusalem *was broken downe, and that the gates thereof were burnt up with fire.* Nehe. 1. 2. 3.

What did *Nehemiah* hereupon? you shall finde, that when hee heard these words, *He sate downe, and wept, and mourned certaine daies, and fasted, and prayed before the God of Heaven:* And marke how sweetly he sets himselfe to that pious office. *O Lord God of Heaven and Earth, the great and terrible God, I beseech thee remember, &c.* And concludes in these words, *O Lord, I* Verse 4. Nehe. 1. ver. 5.

beseech

beseech thee, let thine eare hearken un
the prayer of thy servant, and to
prayer of thy servants, &c. Desi
God to give him favour in the sight
Verse. 11. the King, that hee may effect what h
desires concerning JERUSALE
And was not *Daniel* even so mi
ded for the miserableness of t
Sword, and Captivity, after that h
had made a large confession of the
sinnes, how they despised Gods Wor
and refused his Commandements, an
rejected his Ministers; so that GOI
brought his Sword upon them, an
carryed them away into *Babylon*, hov
religiously and devoutly doth he pra
God, saying, *O Lord, according to al*
Dan. c. 9. ver. 16, 17, 19. *thy Righteousnesse I beseech thee, let thin*
anger and thy wrath be turned away from
thy City Jerusalem, *thy holy Mountaine:*
Heare (O God) the prayer of thy servant,
and his supplications, and cause thy face
to shine upon thy Sanctuary: O Lord,
heare, O Lord forgive, O Lord consider,
and doe it; deferre not for thine owne
sake, (O my God) for thy Name is called

upon

upon thy City, and upon thy people. And to shut up all Examples in that one blessed Saviour, our Lord *Jesus Christ*, who, when he approached toward *Jerusalem*, and beheld it, it is said of him, *That he wept over it*, saying, *O that thou, even thou hadst knowne at the least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace, &c. Luke* 19.41, 42, 43. Because hee did know the fearefull destruction that should come upon that City, he in compassion wept, and desired heartily that shee had knowne the day and time to have made her selfe happy. Such, such (I say) should be the disposition of all good men, to bewaile and sorrow for the miseries of Gods Church and people, putting on with Saint *Paul*, the tender bowells of compassion, mourning with them that mourne, and weeping with them that weepe, being alike minded one towards another.

Luk. c. 19. ver. 41, 42, 43.

Now let us take a view of our present judgements inflicted, with the causes procuring them, and the means

to

to remove them. I call them judgements, for they are many and grievous.

1. *Our holy and our beautifull house, where our Fathers.*

As that famous, incomparable, magnificent, glorious, admired Temple of *Ierusalem*, that holy, sanctified, pure, devoted house; that comely, resplendent, adorned, specious, beautifull house; so strong, large, lofty, rich; in which stood the glory of our Nation: Ours, *whither every yeare all our Tribes went up, according to the testimony of the Lord; to praise the Name of the Lord.* That our solemne house, appoynted by God to be erected, to put his name there; where not onely we, but our Fathers before us have had free accesse to worship the God of heaven, is burnt, and burnt up with fire, by our cruell, deriding, unmercifull enemies, who in the day of *Ierusalem* cryed and said, *Downe with it, downe with it, even to the ground*: as I say it was in that day with that Temple; is it not as truely verified in our Churches in *Germany*? How are our

Psa. 122. 4.

Psal. 137. 7.

Sacred

Sacred Temples pillaged, rifled, uncovered, laid waste, overthrowne, made now a refuge for wild beasts? how are the Priests, the Ministers of Gods Word and Sacrament, abused, plundred, prosecuted, proscribed, murthered, kild? How hath the fury of the destroying souldiers broke into our Colledges, Cloysters, Covents, and publicke Churches? and deperately have rifled, and defac'd those sacred Oratories? O how truely may it bee said of our Temples, they are made cages of uncleane birds, and dennes for Theeves and Robbers? what ravishings, rapes, violences have not beene offered in these our sacred Courts? and even to grave Matrons, Virgins, young Maidens of nine and tenne yeares old? how are we debarr'd liberty to approach those holy Courts? and how are our Flocks and Congregations scattered miserably? where, oh where can wee have liberty without danger of our lives, to present our selves in publicke before the Lord in

his owne house? where doth not danger attend us? where can we say truely, that we are safe from destruction? may we not, oh may we not say as the Prophet *Ieremy*: *The Lord hath destroied his Tabernacle, he hath destroyed his Congregation: The Lord hath caused the feasts of the daughter of* Syon *to be forgotten in* Jerusalem, *and hath despised in his indignation, the King the Priest. The Lord hath forsaken his Altar. He hath abhor'd his Sanctuary; he hath given into the haud of her enemy the walles of her Palaces: They have made a noyse in the house of the Lord, as in the day of solemnity. The Law is no more, neither doe her Prophets receive any vision from the Lord. The Priest and the Prophet are slaine in the Sanctuary of the Lord.* Oh how is the destroyer come up? how many hundreds of Temples lye defaced, and emptie of any service of God in our Land? Hundreds; I may say truely, how many thousand Churches are destroyed at this time? So that wee may

Lament. 2.6,7.

Vers. 9.

Vers. 10.

say

say as the Prophet : *Our holy and our beautifull houses, where our Fathers praised thee, are burnt up with fire* : Our Priests are forced to flye into other Countries, and many hundreds of them have miserably perished with their Wives and Children: Many of our publicke Schooles of learning, and many famous Colledges of Students are utterly consumed: what worthy Libraries have perish'd by fire? where are not the signes and tokens of destructions to be seene? and the misery and judgement is not onely limitted to the Church of God, but if we looke and cast our eyes upon our land, our deare Countrey, that was once so rich, so full of plenty, so abounding with multitudes of people, so glorious for Arts, so renowned for pleasantnesse, for strength, for our many, great, and beautifull Cities ; for our large and gracefull Churches, for variety of all worldly delights; wee could not name our wants, or defects of any things, which were sweete, comfortable, or

pleasant: what reliefe hath our superfluity, and plenty of all things ss, afforded to those that have beene in want? what afflicted Churches have not tasted of *Germanies* liberality witnesse the reliefe and succour that English Divines have found among us: Witnesse *Denmarke*, *Poland*, *France*, *Spaine*, *Italy*? To what distressed, and afflicted have we not offered shelterage? how, oh how hath the strength of the Princes of *Germany* beene admired for their valour and courage? What a Bulwarke and defence hath it beene against the common adversaries of the Christians? what famous sieges hath *Germany* endured for the defence of the Gospell? Who can reckon up her worthy Commanders: her numbers of wise and discreet Magistrates? What Countrey hath out-stript her (oh faire beloved *Germany*) in any excellencies or priviledges? But these times are gone: oh how my soule mournes, and how my spirit doth grieve, to see her excellency thus departed!

arted! to see her glory thus sullied with miseries, and she stripped of all oy and comfort: Where shall I beginne to reckon up her troubles? What shall I speake of the lamentable xtortions and exactions upon all estates? What shall I mention the tortures and torments inflicted upon all Degrees, Sexes, Ages? What shall I insist upon the Rapes and ravishings, without distinction of persons or places, unfit to be rehearsed? What need I relate the Robberies, Pillagings, Plundrings of Villages, Cities, against promises and publicke Oathes? What shall I mention the murthers, and blud-sheddings, committed in every Acre of ground in our land? What neede I insist upon the generall devastations by fire in every Countrey s the Armies have marched? You re all witnesses; and many, nay most of you, have beene sad spectators of heese wretched and deplorable proceelings: King *David* confessed, *that he was in a great straight*, when hee

2 Sam. 1. 24. was put to chuſe one of theſe 3. Judgments, the Famine, the Sword, or the Peſtilence; what ſtraits and extremities are we of this Nation then put to, who are not put to our choyce which judgment we will accept of, but are forc'd to endure all the three, and more, and have ſuffered them longer than King *David* ſhould have done? his Famine was limited to ſeven yeeres, the Sword had a Commiſſion but for 3. Moneths, and the Peſtilence was reſtrain'd to 3. dayes; but ours have beene this Twenty yeeres together, and in a great extremity. The Sword hath not marched without other Judgments to accompany it, as heavy, or heavier than it ſelfe; as Fire, Famine, Peſtilence, and yet not ſtinted, but going on as furiouſly as if it had ſcarce begun its work. Our Famine doth not onely paralell, but for continuance farre exceed that of *Samaria*: our Examples of ſtrange ſufferings are equall to it. For have not mothers devoured their owne bowels? Have not the Graves beene ranſacked,

and

and dead bodies taken up and eaten? We have felt those heavy curses which God threatned to the disobedient *Jewes*, *Deut.* 28. Our Wives have been ravished before our faces, our Daughters taken from us by force, to satisfie the lust of the outragious Soldiers: our Oxen have beene slaine before our eyes, our Sheepe have beene driven away, and not rescued; our Fields standing thick with Corne, have beene suddenly trod downe by troopes of Horse-men, or burnt up by them; our large and spacious meadows so plentifull in grasse, have not beene mowed these many yeeres; the Fruits of our grounds have beene eaten by our Enemies, our goods and our Plate all taken away, our houses made Stables, and after turn'd to ashes; Strangers have the rule over us, above 8000. Villages consumed with fire. How have wee beene expos'd to nakednesse, hunger, cold? How have wee beene forced to fly from the fearefull Drumme by stealth in the night, seeking for shelterage even without hope?

Deu. 28.

hope? How have we beene beſieged
all our ſtrong Cities and places of d
fence? Oh how doe our people ſig
for, and ſeeke their bread! Oh ho
have they given their pleaſant thing
for food! The yong and the old lye o
Lam 2.21 22. the ground in the ſtreets, our Virgi
and our young men are fallen by th
Lam. 4. 4 Sword. *The tongue of the ſuckling chil
cleaveth to the rooſe of his mouth fo
thirſt: The young children aske Brea
and no man breaketh it unto them.* Lam
4. 4. Thoſe that wee have nouriſhed
hath our Enemy conſumed: It is come
to paſſe as *Jeremy* ſpake concerning *Je-
ruſalem: They that fed delicately, periſh
in the ſtreets; they that were cloathed
with Scarlet, embrace the doung. They
that are ſlaine with the Sword, are better
than they that are killed with hunger; for
Lam. 4. 10 12. *theſe fade away as if they were ſtruck tho-
row for the fruits of the earth: The hands
of our pittifull Women have ſod their
owne children: The Kings and Inhabi-
tants of the earth would not have belee-
ved that the Adverſary and the Enemy*

ſhould

should have possessed our Gates. O *Germany*, these are thy afflictions! These are some part of thy heavy Judgments, for these things thou weepest. Thine eyes casteth out waters, because thy children are desolate, and the Enemy hath prevailed. But sorrow oppresseth my bowells, I might, but will not further insist upon our woes; let us now seeke the Cause of these heavy and terrible dealings, and breaches: wee need not looke farre for the Causes; even those sinnes which caused *Jerusalems* destruction, have procured ours. For where was not *Pride* advanced, and haughtinesse? Who was hee who did not mightily exalt himselfe? How did we magnifie our selves in our wealth, in our strength and multitudes of people and Cities, especially of our women? Did they not goe with stretched out necks, and wanton eyes? Oh this! this is (I feare) one of the causes of this vastation. 1 Pride.

And as I said of the former, so may I say of this sinne: wee were not only Idolaters 2 Idolatry.

dolaters in private, but in publicke, un-
der every greene Tree; upon all th
Mountaines, in all the Head-ſtreets o
our Townes *Idolatry* did abound. An
as though theſe two were not ſufficien
3. Con-tempt of GODS Word. to cauſe the wrath of God, how hav
we neglected the meanes that God i
mercy ſent to us, not regarding the
Law of the Lord: ſaying, *Wee will not heare, nor ſhall he reigne over us.* And
what ſhall I ſpeake of the indignities,
4. Con-tempt of his Mini-ſters. reproaches, abuſes offered to our ſacred
Function? May I not ſay truely as *Je-*
Lam. 4. 16. *remy* ſaith, *They reverenced not their Prieſts, nor had compaſſion of their El-*
ders. Likewiſe, *We have beene full, we*
1 Cor. 4. 8 *have beene rich, and we have reigned as Kings.* No Nation in the whole world
thought themſelves more ſecure, or
more free from danger than wee did,
but for all theſe did not give glory to
God, and therefore are wee made a
ſpectacle unto Angels, to the world,
and to men. We have laine on Beds of
Ivory, when others have beene in mi-
ſery; wee have fed full, when others
wanted;

wanted; our hearts have beene overcome and swell'd with fat, and we have surfeited even with the good things of the Land, and shall not God visite us for this? Yes saith the Prophet: For have wee not famine for our excesse? Have wee not want for our gluttony? and have wee not nakednesse and desolation for our Pride? *Even unto this present houre we hunger, and thirst, and are naked, and are buffetted, and have no certaine dwelling places.* 1 Cor. 4. 11. 1 Cor. 4. 11.

It was our complementall, and not real, and formall Religion which caused these plagues to fall so heavy upon us: Wee had formerly warnings by visible Signes and Meteors, and we neglected them, and sleighted them, as if they had not appertained to us; therefore wee have beene guilty of our owne blood and destruction, for it was our neglect that caused these Judgments to fall upon us. Wee may as well say, *O Germany! O Germany!* as our Saviour said in his time, *O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets, and stonest*

neſt them that are ſent unto thee: Nay we have added more; we have not onely done ſo, but exiled and baniſhed our Miniſters, and taken their poſſeſſions to our ſelves, and let their widdows and their children begge their bread from houſe to houſe. We have calculated other mens miſery and eſtates, but have not thought of our owne: It hath beene our prepoſterous deſires that hath brought this affliction upon us: wee know, and now are ſenſible of our owne preſent eſtate & danger, which formerly wee regarded not, and ſo much ſleighted; building and truſting too much upon our owne ſtrength and ſecurity, thinking wee ſhould never be moved; ſaying, *Soule, take thine eaſe*, as the Rich man in the *Goſpell* did, which ſung that lullaby to himſelfe, *for thou haſt goods laid up for many yeeres.* Our King hath beene ſtyled *Rex Hominum*, and wee have taken it to our ſelves too, and thought it ſo: and is it not juſtly come upon us, and true, (as I ſaid before) *That they*

which

which fed delicately, are desolate in the Streets; and they that were brought up in Scarlet, embrace dung-hils. Lam. 4. 5. Lam. 4. 5.

O how could I enlarge my selfe upon these, but yet there is a troope of sinnes unnamed: but I will not leave out those crying Twinnes of *Gluttony* and *Drunkennesse.* Oh how did these flourish and bud forth! And but adde to these fulnesse of Bread, excesse of Idlenesse, neglect of the poore, common swearing, profanation of the Ordinances of God, disobedience to Parents, Magistrates, cozenage in dealing, and traffick; abusing Gods graces into wantonnesse, with divers others. No marvaile though these things be come upon our Nation: *Shall I not visit for these things saith the Lord, and shall not my Soule be avenged on such a Nation as this?* So having display'd in a Mappe the Judgments of *Germany*, with some of the crying sinnes of the same, let me, I beseech you, conclude all with some directions how to remove these plagues and heavy visitations: and the first is,

5 Gluttony and drunkennesse.

Ier. 9. 9.

1. *Repen-*

1. *Repentance.*

Meanes to remove the miseries of *Germany.*

This is the Balme of the wounde soule, the ſtop-ſore, the ſoveraign' remedy that can be applyed: to this, c to none. It was this that *Jeremy* give as the onely Phyſicke to *Jeruſalem*

Ier. 4. 14. *Waſh thy heart oh* Jeruſalem *from wic kedneſſe, that thou maiſt be healed: ho long ſhall thy vaine thoughts lodge with in thee?* It was that which the N *nivites* practiz'd, to ſave themſelves & their City from deſtruction: It is tha which hath alwayes wrought effectual ly with God; when they ſought him he heard them: and when they turne unto him, he was found of them. *Joh* the Baptiſt, began his Preaching wit

Ionah 3. 5. 10.

Matth. 4. this, as the beſt foundation, *Repent for at what time ſoever a ſinner doth re pent him, God will turne away all his wickedneſſe; he ſhall not dye.*

Now there are two ſorts of repen tance; the one is a true and unfeig ned repentance, the other is an Hypo criticall, or Temporary Repentance: A true Repentance is, when wee turne

to the Lord with weeping, fasting, and mourning; as I hope, we appeare and do, at this present before the Lord, and in this Congregation; that is, in sincerity and truth: Such was *Davids* repentance, who watered his Couch with his teares: such was *Peters* repentance, who with the teares he shed made dents in his cheekes, which fell from his watry Cell; such was *Iobs*; such was the repentance of King *Manasseth*; such was the repentance of the *Israelites* in *Bethalia*; such was the true contrition and hearty repentance of the Prodigall sonne: all these are excellent examples for us to follow and imitate: for looke what favour the Prodigall Childe received at the hand of his naturall or earthly father, such, and farre greater favour shall we finde at our heavenly fathers hands; if by true and lively repentance we turne to him: And if he hath declared himselfe thus unto man, saying, *If thy brother sinne against the seven times in a day, and seven times in a day*

Ioel. 2.12
2 Sam.12. 13.
Iob.42.6.
2 Chr.33. 12.
Iudg,3 9.
Math,26. 75.
Luk.14. 18.
Luk.17.4.

turne

turne againe unto thee, saying, It repenteth me, thou shalt forgive him : How much more will he then, which is the God of all mercy, forgive us, who are here ready and willing to confesse our sinnes, and turne to him by unfeigned repentance, and a newnesse of life.

Now a feigned repentance is, when we make an outward shew of sorrow, but the heart is not touched with it; or when we doe it for fashion sake: but I hope here is none such in this Congregation: for such was the repen-
Exod. 9. 27. tance of obstinate *Pharaoh* ; such was the feigned repentance of wicked *Saul* ; such was the counterfeit re-
1 Sam. 15. 24. pentance of *Esau* ; such was the dissembling repentance of *Symon Magus* ;
Heb. 12. 17. such was the hollow-hearted repen-
Act. 8. 24 tance of *Iudas* ; such was the repen-
Mat. 27. 3 tance of *Ananias* and *Saphira* ; for by a tree we may know the fruit. Our sinnes have gathered head against us, and will bring us still to a lower ebbe, if we doe not from our hearts earnestly

bewail

bewaile our former and wicked lives, and truely repent us of our misdeedes: let us doe as the *Ninivites* did, who speedily put on sackcloth, and sate them downe in ashes, weeping and mourning for their sinnes; there was true repentance: The Lord hath promised, that if the wicked will returne from his wickednesse that he hath committed, and keepe his statutes, and doe that which is lawfull and right, he shall not dye, but live: For as I live, (saith the Lord) I desire not the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turne from his wicked way, and live. Therefore turne you, turne you from your sinfull wayes; for why will you dye, O yee inhabitants of *Germany*.

Ionah 3

Ezc. 18.

We know nothing will quench fire so soone as Water, Vinegar, Blood, and Milke: if ever we hope to have our fire of warre quenched and extinquished, let us cast on the teares of Repentance, the Vinegar of compunction of heart, and apply the precious Blood of Jesus Christ to our soules;

and throw on the Milke of purity and innocency of life for the time to come; and the Lord will repent him of his fierce wrath, and be at last gracious toward our Land and Nation: That's the first.

2. *Is Prayer.*

I Will onely adde this one for all, Prayer; oh it is acceptable incense before God: how hath he alwaies rewarded it? regarded it? Observe how the Children of *Israel* used this against all oppressors: when God at any time had sold them, either into
Judg. 2. 3. the hands of the *Philistims*, or *Ammonites*, or any other: it is said of them, that when they cryed unto the Lord, hee heard them, and delivered them out of their enemies hands. This, this is that which God prescribes us to use in all our extreamities. *Call*
Psal. 50. *upon mee in the time of trouble, and I will heare thee, and thou shalt glorifie me.* And because our transgressions have

have beene great, and have procured these warres, let us strive with God by Prayer, that the Lord may at last be entreated for our Land, and for our Cities, and people. Let us therefore pray unto the God of heaven: *Let us search, and try our wayes, and turne to the Lord: Let us lift up our hearts, with our hands, to God in the heavens*; for he hath smitten us, and he will heale us. Lam. 3. 41
And if we will turne to him, and return from our sins, he then will heale our land, and will have mercy upon us; and as long as his mercy is over all his workes, let us never faint, or sinke under the burthen of despaire: but let us, that are here present, pray, that the Lord would keep us, that here remain alive, from battaile and murther, and from sudden death; from plague, pestilence, and from famine; from hardnesse of heart, and contempt of his Word, and Commandement, good Lord deliver us, and all people on the face of the earth.

The Prayer after the Sermon.

O Most Eternall God, most powerfull, wise, and mercifull Father, which punishest the transgressions of thy people, and wilt not let any wickednesse goe unpunished, we beseech thee (oh God) to heare, to consider our miseries, to regard our teares that fall: Oh! looke upon our adversaries (oh God) how they triumph: Remember (oh Lord) thy Churches miseries: Thou hast said it, *That the blood of thy Saints is precious in thy sight:* Oh! see then (oh Lord) the blood of thy Saints which is shed in every place! Cause to cease (oh God) the fury of the Sword, and the

Psa. 116

might

might of the destroyer, doe as thou diddest in King *Davids* time: cause thy Angell to put his sword up, and to cease from punishing further. *Oh thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? put up thy selfe into the scabberd, rest, and be still.* Let it suffice (O God) to have punished thus farre, thus long: Why should they say, *Where is now their God?* Lift up thy selfe O God, and come and helpe. Thou hast said it, O Lord, *That though thou dost send affliction, yet wilt thou have compassion according to the multitude of thy mercies.* Oh let us not be made an utter reproach, and astonishment; oh let not the Enemies, and those that know not thy Name, say, Are these the beautifull Cities? Is this the glory of the Nations? O let them not devoure us at once; spare us, good God of our Salvation, spare thy people whom thou hast purchased with the blood of thy deare Sonne Jesus Christ. Ier. 47. 7. Lamen. 3.

O thou, the preserver of men, wee humbly intreat thee upon our bended

knees here proſtrate before thee, and upon the knees of our hearts, that thou wouldſt lay a bridge of thy mercy over the waves of this troubleſome and dangerous time, and be gracious unto us, that we may returne to the congregation, and declare to the children that are yet unborne thy wonderfull deliverance, which thou haſt wrought for us poore and ſinfull men. Our iniquities, wee confeſſe, are gone over our heads, and our tranſgreſſions have aſcended up to Heaven, and there cryed for vengeance: And though wee be the children of wrath, yet thou art ſtill the God of mercy; and therefore we begge ô gracious Father, that thou wouldſt not ſtill fight with Fire and Sword againſt the arme of fleſh and blood: and looke not upon us as we are ſinners and violaters of thy Commandements; but on him which ſits at thy right hand, Jeſus Chriſt. Send us a reſtoration O Lord, from death and captivity, and remember that thou art the Potter, and wee are the clay, even the worke of

thine

thine owne hands: *Shall the dead praise thee? or shall the pit give thanks unto thee? Oh the living, the living shall praise thee, and sing laud unto thy name.* psal. 6.
O Lord we beseech thee to heale us, to recover us, for wee are brought very low; our Enemies have brought us in subjection, and they that hate us, are Lords over us. O call to mind thy old mercies, thy gracious promises, thy tender compassions: Be favourable unto us, and restore the voice of joy and health once againe into our dwellings. Returne O Lord, unto us, and be pacified towards thy servants: Comfort us now after the long time that thou hast plagued us, and for the yeares wherein we have suffered evill, so wee, the sheepe of thy pasture, shall praise thee, and declare thy goodnesse from posterity to posterity. Restore (Oh God) our peace, our liberty, thy Gospell in the purity of it: Grant these things O God, for Jesus Christs sake, the Sonne of thy love; to whom, with thee, and thy blessed Spirit, bee rendred

dred of all, all praise, power, might, and dominion henceforth, and for ever: and let the people say, *Amen, Amen.*

FINIS.

THE INVASIONS OF GERMANIE.

With all the Civill, and bloody Warres therein, since the first beginning of them in *Anno* 1618. and continued to this present yeare 1638.

Wherein are described the severall Battles, Encounters, Conflicts, and Assaults, of Cities, Townes, and Castles, at severall times, and in severall places, with a new and exact Map of Germany, wherein the Cities, and Townes are figured with the same figures which are expressed over the heads of the particulars in the booke, so that the Reader may behold at one view the places, time, yeere, and event of every Battle, Skirmish, and Assault.

Together with the Progresse of every Army, marked with severall markes or lines, with the Pictures of the chiefe Commanders on both sides.

Faithfully collected out of good, and credible Originalls.

By a Gentleman well deserving that hath suffered much in those warres.

LONDON,
Printed by *I. Norton*, for *I. Rothwell*, and are to bee sold at the Sunne in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

To the Reader.

THe Civill Warres of this (sometime) flouriſhing Country might be rather deſired to be buried in ſilence, then to bee recalled and perpetuated to memory, but that the Lord will have his great workes to be had in remembrance, that others might ſee, and feare him that doth what ever he pleaſeth in Heaven, and in Earth. How great the miſery of Germany hath beene, no tongue can expreſſe, no heart can beleeve, except thoſe that have ſeene, and felt the bitterneſſe of it, they have drunken the wine of Aſtoniſhment, though they would not beleeve their miſery to have beene ſo neere, nor ſo dreadfull, who for theſe laſt twenty yeares have beene miſerably deſtroyed, that I may ſay of it, as the Prophet Eſay ſaith of Ieruſalem: Your

B13951

Country is desolate, your Cities bur
with fire, your land strangers devou
in your presence. *Shee is now left*
poore, that she can call nothing her owne,
that relieved others is now in need of oth
reliefe. She that of late was as a Prince
among the Nations, *with her sumptuo*
Palaces, is now with the Daughter of Z
on, as a Cottage in a Vine-yard, or as
desert Wilderness.

We all this while continue as the Vi
yard of the Lord, fenced about by his pro
dence, and sheltred under his protection, u
onely heare what others feele. God strik
some that others might take warning. G
to my place which was in Shiloh
where I set my Name at first, and s
what I did to it, saith the Lord. Esay.
12. *We are admired (by all the world) f*
our peace, it will be our wisdome to labour
be as famous for Piety, peace should bee th
Nurse of Piety, if we improve this our pr
sperit

perity to Gods Glory, it may be a lengthning of our tranquillity.

If you shall meete with any harsh phrase, or unusuall expression in the insuing Treatise, you will be easily inclined to a charitable construction, when you shall consider that he is a German borne. A Gentleman sometimes of good worth in his own Country, able to deliver himselfe elegantly in his owne Language, in Latine, or in those other Languages in which he hath been longer exercised, than in our English tongue. You shall find it worthy your reading, wherein you shall suddenly behold the State of the wars, the severall Battles, Encounters, Conflicts, and Assaults of Cities, Townes, and Castles, with a new, and exact Map, with figures both on Map, and Book, referring you to each other, wherin you may perceive the time, the yeere, and day, with the successe, and event of every Battle, Skirmish, and Assault, extracted out of the best German Histories.

Read, and consider. Vale.



Who Came into Bohemia with an Army of 6000 men 24 Iuny 1618 fought against Count of Thurn. Mansfeld. Duke Anholt Generalls of ye Bohemians Forces; was shot and afterwards his head cut of by the Hungarians of Bethlehem Gabors. Garrison in the assault of Prespurg. 8 Oct: 1620

THE INVASIONS OF *GERMANIE.*

With all the civill, and bloody Warres, since the first beginning of Anno 1618, to this present yeare 1638.

(1)

COunt of *Dampier* Liutenant Generall for the Emperour *Mathias*, with an Army of six thousand men, maketh the first invasion into the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, besieged and assaulted the Towne of *Pilgram*, wherein three companies of the *Bohemians* were put to the sword, and the rest taken prisoners. This *Pilgram* was the first Towne, which by the Imperiall Forces was assaulted, the fift of *September*. *Anno* 1618.

(2)

The Imperiall Generall, Count *Bucquoy* with his Army comming into *Bohemia*, fought the first battle with the *Bohemian* forces, consisting of 14000. horse and foote, under the leading of Count *Mathias*, of *Thurn*, before *Budweis*, the 12. of *October*. *Anno*. 1618. The *Bohemian* forces stood not long considering upon the matter, but fell with such fury upon the Imperialists, that they utterly dispersed them; killing an exceeding great number, and some 300. prisoners were taken.

(3)

The 11. of *November*, *Anno*. 1618. Count Ernst of *Mansfeld* comming into *Bohemia*, he first presents himselfe with his, and the *Bohemians* Army, before the Citie of *Pilsen*. Summons being given the second time, and denied; *Mansfeld* brings forward his approaches. Some sallies, and rencounters there passed: for all which *Mansfeld* gat up a very large battery, & mounted some pieces of good Ordnance upon it. A vast breach and a saultable he made, and commands it to be stormed. The Imperiall Garrison, with the Citizens therein maintained it very stoutly, and beate off the Assaylants many times from their walls. But *Mansfeld* so overlayes the defendants with numbers, that he by maine force enters the City.

(4)

September the 4. *Anno* 1619. The Imperiall Generall *Bucquoy* falls upon the Towne *Biscka*, in

Bo-

Bohemia, wherein all that were found in Armes, are put to the sword. Immediatly after this *Bucquoy* lighting upon a great party of the *Bohemian* Forces, not farre from this Towne, takes away three Cornets of them, and more then 1500 utterly defeated. 1619.

(5)

Bethlehem Gabor, Duke of *Transilvania*, sending an Army of 12000. horse and foot, under the command of *Redei Ferentz*, to aide the *Bohemians*, who joyned with them, and making an Army both together of 26000. brave men. All these being drawn up into battalia, before the Imperialists Campe, at the *Donaw-bridge* by the Imperiall residence, and City of *Wien*. The *Bohemians* being desirous to tempt Generall *Bucquoy* out of his Campe into faire Campagnia. The 25. of *October. Anno.* 1619. fell there out a sore battle on the further side of the same bridge; wherein on the *Bohemians* side were slaine some 1000. men; On the Imperiall side above 4500. and a great many of common souldiers wounded, which were brought with waines into the Hospitalls of *Wien*. Generall *Bucquoy* himselfe wounded, but not mortally.

(6)

At *Egenburg* in *Bohemia*, a great Battle was fought under the conduct of Duke *Christian* of *Anhalt*, then Generall of the *Bohemian* Army, against the Imperiall Generalls *Bucquoy*, and *Dampier*, wherein the Imperialists were beaten, with the losse of 2000. common souldiers, and divers officers. On the *Bohemians* side were also slaine, 1800. the 10.

Anno.
1620. of *March*, *Anno*. 1620.

(7)

The 26 of *August*. *Anno*. 1620. Marqueſſe *Ambroſius Spinola*, with an Army of 25000. Foot, and Horſe, came into *Germany*, marching with his Army towards the Proteſtants Leaguer, before *Oppenheim* in the *Palatinate*; from thence removed to *Creutzenach*, which he beſieged. The *Palatin* Garriſon, out of all hopes of being relieved, parlies, and yields, the 31. of *August*. he tooke *Altzheim*. Then with 12000. men encompaſſed the Towne of *Oppenheim* againe. The Towne unprovided for ſiege, was rendred alſo unto *Spinola*, the 6. of *September*. *Anno*. 1620.

The

Marquis Ambrosius Spinola Generall. over ȳ Spanishe Army in the Netherlandes.



Was sent by the King of Spaine with 25000 men into the Palatinat the 26. of August. A°. 1620 fought against Marquis of Durlach, Mansfeld, and Duke of Brunswick, takes in possession the most part of ȳ Lower Palatinat: dyes in Italy in the niew fort of Scrivia. the 15 of Sept: A°. 1630.

(8)

The Elector of *Saxonie*, with 12000. of Horse, and Foote did assault the Towne of *Bautzen*, wherein eight Companies of the *Bohemians* were in Garrison. The *Saxons* fell to myning, and shooting of *Granadoes* into the Towne; attempting to scale the walls, are by a Sally many times beaten off. But the *Saxons* with 12. peeces of Canon, fired and spoiled at last this goodly Citie; against which they made in the space of two dayes 3931. shot, and also taketh it. The Towne is almost wholly turned to Cinders. 1136. houses. 9. goodly Churches, and two Hospitalls are burnt, the 25. of *September*. *Anno.* 1620.

(9)

Count of *Dampier* being very desirous to surprize the *Hungarish* Garrison under *Bethlehem Gabor* in *Presburg*, goes thitherward with 6000. of Horse, and Foote, takes and fires the fort in the Suburbs, neere the River *Donaw*. Five hundred Souldiers thereupon were commanded to storme the Castle, & with a Petard to enter it. But the Garrison perceiving this, issues out of the Castle, and a great number of the Assaylants cut in peeces. Count *Dampier* himselfe was shot, and afterwards his head was cut off by the *Hungarians*. *Octob.* the 8. *An.* 1620.

(10)

Upon the 7. of November, *Anno.* 1620. a great, bloody, and sore battle was fought before *Prage*; in which the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Imperialists under

1621. under Generall *Bucquoy*, and *Tilly*, did overthrow the *Bohemians*, and Protestants Army; all Canons, and Ordnance were here taken, 9000. men of the Bohemian Forces slaine, 6000. upon the place of battle, and the rest, in the rest of pursuing. Prisoners were taken, the young Duke *Christian* of *Anhait*, the young Count of *Thurn*, Count of *Styrumb*, divers Officers and Captaines, and of common souldiers 500 On the *Bavarian*, and Imperialists side, slaine some 250. and some brave Cavaliers, and Chiefe Commanders, as the Generall Quarter-Master *Caretti*, Colonell *Megaw*, Captaine *Prosing*, and *Dompre*, with 4. *Wallons* Captaines more. The Protestants Army before the beginning of this battle is said to have been full 30000. men, and of the Imperialists, and *Bavarians*. 50000.

(11)

Iuly the 10. *Anno* 1621. The Imperiall Generall *Bucquoy* presents himselfe in full Battalia before *Neuheusel*, wherein *Bethlehem Gabor* had a strong Garrison, and demands it to be rendred, The summons being denyed, the Towne is surrounded by his Army. The Garrison falling out, slaying there 900. Imperialists, and bringing some 100. away prisoners. Some dayes after, the Garrison sallies out againe, where Generall *Bucquoy* himselfe, with divers Commanders was slaine, and Prince *Torquato de Comitibus*, and some Officers taken prisoners, and so the Imperialists were faine to levy their owne siege.

Iuly

(12)

July the 8. and 11. *Anno.* 1621. Divers Troopes of the *Bavarian* Generall Lieutenant *Tillys* Army, made a show of themselves before Count *Mansfelds* Quarters, neere *Frawenberg* in *Bohemia* who sending out some troops against them, drave them to retreat, and cut in pieces 300. of them. The next day the Imperialists came on with greater forces, the *Mansfeldish* well aware of their comming, these feigning to flee, draw on the Imperialists into an ambush, where many of them were slaine, and amongst them the *Bavarian* Colonell *Baur*, with divers Captains and Ritt-masters. In these divers rencounters of the *Bavarians*, slaine more then 1600. on the *Mansfeldish* side some 500.

(13)

September the 19. *Anno* 1621. *Don Cordua*, Spanish Vice-Generall, with his whole Army, and divers peeces of Ordnance, comming to besiege the Town of *Franckendall* in the *Palatinat*, wherein was a Garrison of some 12. Companies under the command of Colonell *Witgenstein*; who sallies out with his Souldiers many times upon the Spanish, defeats, and disperses many of them. But Count *Mansfeld* comming with an Army of 16000. men to relieve the Towne, the Spanish were forced to give over, & to leave some Ordnance behind them. On the Spanish side were slaine and wounded in all this time of the siege, from the 19. of *September*, till the 14. of *October*, no lesse then 3000. men. 9. Citizens, and 100 of the Garrison were also slaine.

Beth-

(14)

Bethlehem Gabor by this time falling with an grea
Army upon *Tirna* a Towne in *Moravia*, whereu
was an Imperiall, Garrison of 7. Companies; thi
being a wonderfull well provided place, make
great countenance of resistance, in so much tha
Bethlehem Gabor in the third assault lost above 70
of his men before it. But at last parlies, and yeelds
Anno. 1621.

In

(15)

In the beginning of *Aprill* Anno. 1622. Count *Ernst* of *Mansfeld* advancing with his Army into *Alsatia* besieged the strong Towne *Zabern*; and 12. dayes, and nights together he battered it. All which time the Imperiall Governour Count of *Salm*, with his Garrison, and the Citizens helpe, defended the Towne, and put of one or two assaults very manfully. *Mansfeld* fell very furiously on againe, and was againe repulsed with losse of 300. of his men, with divers Officers, and Commanders.

(16)

Aprill the 5. Anno. 1622. Generall *Tilly* summons the Towne *Neckergemund* three *English* miles from *Heidelberg*, the Garrison doing some resistance, whereupon the Imperialists with assault, the Towne surprised, putting to the sword both the Garrison, and Inhabitants with women, and children. The second day after this Massacre, *Tilly* falls upon 20. Cornets of the Mansfeldish Horse-men, defeates, and kills 200. of them.

(17)

The 14. of *Aprill* Anno. 1622. Count of *Mansfeld* comming to revenge in full Battalia against *Tilly* at *Mingelheim* neere *Wiseloch* in the *Palatinat*, cut in peeces 2000. of his Horse-men, and followed so hard upon his reere, that the wayes side by the River *Rhein* towards *Germersheim* were strewed with the dead bodies of his Army: takes

Anno. 1622. 13. Cornets, and 4. Ensignes 4. peeces of Ordnance, and many prisoners, amongst them 2. Colonells. 1. Sergeant Major, divers Rittmasters, Captaines, and Lieutenants on the *Mansfelders* side slaine not above 100.

(18)

After this Generall Count of *Mansfeld* encompasses the Towne *Ladenburg* in the *Palatinat*; to which he the next morning gives summons by a Trumpet. The Imperiall Governor giving a deniall answer. *Mansfeld* brings forward his approches: one part being blowne open with a petard, is intred by the *Mansfeldish*, put to the sword the resistance, and takes 8. Ensignes. *Anno.* 1622.

(19)

The 26. of *Aprill Anno.* 1622. At *Wimpffen* Generall *Tilly*, and *Don Cordua* fought a bloody battell against the Marquis of *Durlach*, which battell began from the morning till 8. a Clock in the night. The Marquis with his Cavallary having charged the Imperialists, and *Spanish*, at severall times, was with such resolution answered, that after five or six charges betwixt them, his whole Army was defeated, all Ordnances, and baggage, 7. Ensignes, and 11. Cornets taken; 5000. slaine upon the place of Battle on both sides; amongst which *Magnus* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and one Duke of *Saxon Weimar*. 800. Common Souldiers, besides Captaines, Rittmasters, and Lieutenants, both of Horse, and Foote were taken prisoners.

Whereas

Ferdinand Cordua Vice-Generall of the Spanish Army.



Left by Spinola in the Palatinat 1621 Besieged Franckendall and many other places, was beaten of the same Siege with losse of 3000. men by Mansfeld; fought against him and Brunswick in the Battel before Hochst, 1622 the 9. of Juny, and in ye Encounter vpon the Borders of Brabant the 26. of August 1622.

(20)

Whereas Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick* had taken the Towne, and Castle *Hochts*, *Iune* the 9th. *Anno.* 1622. setled his quarter in the same place. But long he stayed not. For Generall *Tilly* with *Don. Cordua* with 22000. of Foote, and 140. Cornets of Horse, marching against him, a great conflict fell out, which continued 6. houres. But the Imperialists more in number overthrew, and dispersed the others, which fleeing to the Bridge so throunged, and wedged in one another, that a great number thrust into the River *Main*; wherein more were drowned, then killed in the battell. Duke *Christian* with 5. Cornets of Horse through the River did escape. Of great Commanders on the Dukes side were not many slaine, except the Count of *Lowenstein*, which was drownd. Colonell Lieutenant *Kochler*, and *Francking* with 5. or 6. Captaines more were taken prisoners.

(21)

In the end of *July*, *Anno.* 1623. Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick* charged some Imperialists under the leading of the Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg*, within few leagues from *Plesse* in the Dukedome of *Brunswick*. 1000. Imperialists Horse-men he cut in peeces, the rest fled, leaving 7. Cornets together, with one Rittmaster, and some prisoners and 140. Waggons of Ammunition, and Baggage behind them.

(22)

Upon the 7. of *August*. *Anno.* 1623. A sore battell was fought at *Statlo* in *Westphaly*, where-

1625. in Generall *Tilly* prevailed against Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*, and defeated his whole Army. 4000 of Duke *Christians* Army were slaine, and so many, and more taken prisoners; all baggage, and Ammunition. 11. demi-Canons, and 4. Lesser peeces of Ordnances besides 70. Ensignes, and 5. Cornets taken. Prisoners of account were, Duke *William* of *Saxon* weimar; the Count of *Isenburg* Generall of the Artillery, *John Philips Rhinegrau*, a Count of *Witgenstein*, and another Count of *Slick*, besides divers Colonels, Captaines, and other officers. Duke *Christian*, and the Count of *Thurn*, who was hardly wounded, and with the most of his Horse-men fled by night unto *Breford*. On *Tilly* side slaine 3. Rittmasters, and one Captaine, and some 100. of common Souldiers.

October



Came first into vpper Germany with 1500 Horsemen 9.18 Nov:
1621. fought severall Battels with Tilly. & Don Cordua was
overthrowen. lost his left Arme in a Battel upon 9. borders of Brab
the 26. Aug: 1622. dyed of a seaver at Groningen 6 May. 1626

6

(23)

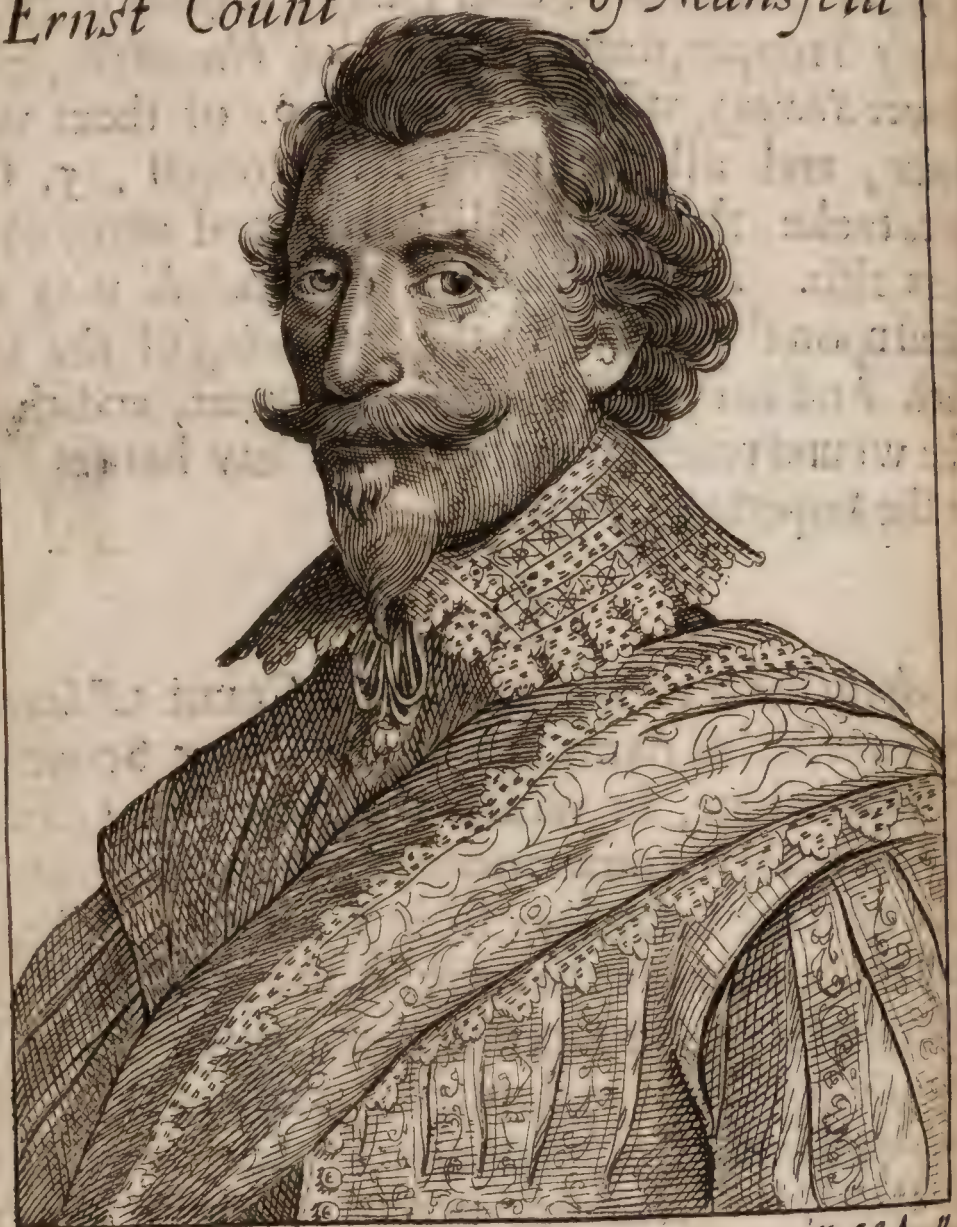
October the 4. *Anno.* 1625. 3000. Imperiall Horse-men, and 3000. of Foote, falling upon the King of *Dennemarcks*, and Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick's* Troopes, neere the City of *Hannover*, in the lower *Saxony*, where above 500. of them were slaine, and all the rest utterly rooted. 5. Cornets tooke the Imperiall Partie, and many Prisoners also. Duke *Frederick* of *Anhold* was shot dead upon the place, in the beginning of the Conflict. And so dyed Colonell *Obentraut*, and that of the wound received in the Battle few houres after, in the Imperiall Leaguer.

(42)

Aprill the 21. *Anno.* 1626. Count *Mansfeld* comes with his Army before the strong Sconce by *Dessaw*-bridge, in which the Imperiall Generall *Altringer* then commanded. Against this *Mansfeld* casts up three Batteries: from whence he night, and day thunders upon the Imperialists. Duke of *Friedland* comming to succour them, skirmishes with the *Mansfelders*, and utterly defeates the Horsemen, and foure Regiments of Foote: 3000. of the *Mansfelders* were slaine upon the place; amongst them three Colonels. *Kniphousen* was taken prisoner with other Officers, and 30, Ensignes, and 7. peeces of Ordnance. The Imperialists lost some 1000. men likewise.

May

Ernst Count of Mansfeld



Came into Bohemia the 20 of Aug: 1618. was first Generall of ye Artillery and Commander of 4000 Horsemen: tooke Pilsen a Towne in Bohemia by assault: fought against Tilly. Cordua and Spinola: had a particular Army by himselfe in the Palatinat, Alsatia Silesia and Hungaria: died at Racon betwixt Sara and Spalato in his journy from Constantinopel towards Venice the 10: of Novemb: 1626

(25)

May the 27. *Anno.* 1626. Generall *Tilly* with his Army, setting him downe at the siege of *Munden*, in the Dukedome of *Brunswick*, which hee most fiercely assaults. The *Danish* Garrison, under Colonell *Claut*, sallies out of the Towne, and doth valiantly resist them. *Tilly* resolves upon a generall assault, by force breaking into the Towne, hee takes it; massacring and putting to the Sword 25000. Citizens, and Souldiers, with women, and children in it.

(26)

July the 29. *Anno* 1626. Generall *Tilly*, with the Count of *Furstenberg*, Generall of the Ordnance, comming with 20. Cornets of Horse, and 1500 of Foote, to the reliefe of the Fort *Calenberg*, which was by the *Danish* Army besieged. But *Tilly* encountring with them, put them to a retreat, and defeates them utterly; tooke 21. Cornets, and Ensignes, and many prisoners, with slaughter of 500. Common Souldiers, 6. Rittmasters, and other Officers, and Colonell *Frytags* of the *Danish* Army.

(27)

The 25. of *August*. *Anno.* 1626. At *Lutter*, few leagues from *Wolffenbuttel*, in the Dukedome of *Brunswick*, the Imperiall Generall *Tilly* obtained a great Victory against the King of *Dennemarck*, and there slew, and tooke prisoners some 4000. men of Foot, with 60. Ensignes, and 6. Cornets. There was slaine besides on the Kings side, upon the place of Battle,

Battle, the valiant Colonell *Fuchs*, who commanded, as Sergeant Major, Colonell *Nyab*, Colonell *Pentz*; the *Danish* Generall Commissary *Powish*, and the *Landgrave Philip* of *Hessen*. Prisoners of account were taken, Colonell *Lindstaw*, Colonell *Franking*, *Courville*, *Rantzaw*, and divers other Officers. On *Tillies* side some 3. or 400. were slaine.

(28)

The *Austrian* Boores, some 20000. strong, did besiege, and assault the Imperiall Towne of *Lintz*, but were beaten off with losse of 800. men. After this they fall upon some Imperialists Forces, under the leading of Duke *Adolph*, of *Holstein*, which they utterly defeat, the rest were glad to runne away. This to revenge comes *Pappenheim*, with 6000. men upon them, and overthrowes them. 3000. he cut in peeces, and put the rest to flight, the 4. of *Novemb. anno*, 1626.

(29)

The Towne of *Northeim* in the Dukedome of *Brunswick* for a long time being blockd up by the Imperialists. The Imperiall Generall Sergeant Major, Count of *Furstenberg* resolves to take it by a generall Assault; whereupon the Imperialists fall furiously on at severall times, but by the *Danish* Garrison, and Citizens, were againe as bravely repulsed, with losse of 6. Captaines, 8. Ancients, and some 100. Common Souldiers. 9. Captaines, with divers Officers, and 500. Souldiers were wounded, and hurt. The Garrison being out of all hopes of relief, at last parlies, and yeelds, the 5. of *Iune, anno*. 1627.

Betwixt

(30)

Betwixt *Bredenborg* and *Itzeho* in *Holstein*, the Imperiall Commander, Count of *Slick*, fought a Battle against the Marquis of *Durlach*, where the Marquis lost the Field. The Imperialists tooke 42. Ensignes, and 32. peeces of Ordnance from him, with a slaughter of many 1000. men, whereupon the Imperialists surprised the Fort *Bredenborg*, putting to the sword all that was found in Armes, in *Octob. Anno.* 1627.

(31)

Count of *Slick* having notice that 12. *Danish* Companies under the conduct of Colonell *Calenbach*, 4. of *Conrad Nell*, and 6. under Colonell *Holck* with 200. Horsemen, of Colonell *Bauditzen* were enquartered about *Froy-borg* in *Jutland*, hee with all his forces overtakes them. 300. Muskettiers, and Dragooners were cut in peeces, 3000. of the *Danish* Horsemen, sticking in Morish places, were also taken prisoners by the Imperialiests, the 17. of *October*. *Anno.* 1627.

(32)

Duke of *Fridland* sending the Imperiall Colonell *Pechman* with 7000. Horse-men, & Dragoners to pursue the *Danish*, and *Weinmarish* Army about *Fridberg* in *Silesia*, where began a great fight betwixt thē; all the *Danish* Troopes were ruinated, the rest put to fight, 10. Companies of them were taken prisoners, and afterwards constrained to turne unto the Imperialists, Colonell *Pechman* was slaine in the first encounter.

The

The first of *Iune, anno.* 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, with some 12000. (for so many brought he out of *Sweden* with him, his Fleete was about some hundred and thirty Shippes of all sorts) landed first at that Dorp, or Village, in the Isle of *Usedome*, called *Pennemund*. The Kings Army consisting of eleven Regiments of *Swedish*, *Scottish*, and *High-Dutchmen*, was entrenched before day-light. The Enemies Confusion in this Isle, which the King tooke, at his comming, and assaulting, was so great, that three hundred of them perished by the sword, or in the water.

The



Came into Germany and landed first in the Ile of Vsedom, with an Army of 12000 men the 1. of July Aº 1630. obtained many glorious victory Conquered in two yeares & 4 Moneths two third parts of Germany, was shot thorow ỹ Body & slaine in ỹ Battel of Lutzen ỹ 6 No: Aº 1632.

(34)

The King of *Sweden* sendeth that Colonell, and his men, who had layne in Garrison in *Stetin*, which Towne was rendred to the King the 26. of *July. Anno.* 1630. to the Towne of *Stargard.* This Colonell came by night upon the Towne, and having given advertisment unto these Burgers within, they secretly opening a Port unto him, give him present entrance. He thus got in presently, cutts in peeces the Corps du-guard, which had the watch upon the Market-place. This done, he without stay, goes towards another Port, which he presently assaulted, killing 350. Souldiers, which he found within them.

(35)

The King of *Sweden* passing beyond *Stetin*, and towards *Stralesund* againe, he set's him downe before *Wolgast*, the Towne he by fine force tooke in. In the heat of the assault, the Garrison, and chiefe Citizens retyre themselves into the Castle. This the King assieges. *Torquati Conti* the *Emperours* Generall in those parts, came with 3. Regiments towards the reliefe of it, but was beaten, and lost 12. Ensignes, and 3. Cornets in the skirmish. The Garrison consisting of 600. Souldiers thus defeated of her succours parlies. In this siege the King lost 120. men. This was done in the end of *August. Anno.* 1630.

(36)

The Imperiall Garrison, under the cammand of

1630. the cruell Colonell *Gotze*, having plundered, and forsaken the Towne *Pasewalck*, and carried the chiefe men away, take it againe, from the *Swedes*, which being 140. strong, had entred the forsaken Towne, *September*, the 7. and after most valiant resistance: beate, kill, and drive out the *Swedish*; fall to torturing of the Townes-men for their money; ravish Women, and Girles even in the open Streets, and Church-yards; yea Women in child-Bed; kill and abuse the men, fire the Houses, and the People, in them; thrust Straw into Cellars where children are hidden, and then set fire to it, burne the Churches; massacre the Ministers; and at length burne downe the whole Towne. Thus their rapes and ravages continue till the 11th or 12th of *September*. *Anno.* 1630.

(37)

After which the same Imperialists goe to *Uckermund*, a Towne hard by, this they fall upon, and take; use as before, keepe the gates shut, and so burne the people in the Towne. *Anno.* 1630.

(38)

October the 5th. *Anno.* 1630. Certaine troopes of *Crabats* making a brave before the trenches at *Stetin*, drive away the Cattell thereby feeding. In rescue of them there sally out 1000. *Swedens*. The *Swedes* overlayd by numbers, loose some 300. brave men, 2 Captaines of Horse, and one Sergeant Major in the Skirmish; the rest being glad to get out with their lives.

(39)

A pretty kinde of Battell betweene the *Swedes*, and Imperialists, happened upon the 11th. of *November. Anno.* 1630. In the mist before *Colbergen*. In which, what with those that were slaine by the Enemy, and what they had killed themselves at their owne mistake, were 500. men lost. But the Emperours whole Forces both Foote, and Horse were defeated: their Cannon, all their Baggage and 4. Cornets taken from them.

(40)

December the 23. *Anno.* 1630. The King of *Sweden* with 12 Regiments of Foote, and 85. Troopes of Horse in person, drawes downe towards the Towne of *Griffenhagen*, naturally a very strong place in *Pomeren*; in which lay an Imperiall Garrison of some 3000. Men; and *Don Capua* a *Spaniard* their Governour. A fayre, and large breach being made, 10. 15. or 20. Peeces of Canons continually going off together, the *Swedens* twice attempt to enter, and are twice most valiantly repulsed. But 2500. Men (for no more were now left) being unable to hold out against 20000. The Towne is at the third assault taken. The Governour received a shot in his thigh, whereof in prison he afterwards dyed: many chiefe Commanders and 100. Common Souldiers were also taken. 200. were slaine, some fled, the rest flinging away their Armes craved quarter, and had it.

(41)

About the middest of *September*, *Anno.* 1630. The Imperialists of *Garze*, which Towne they leaving afterwards emptie unto the King of *Sweden*, did loose more then 1000. Men in a bloody fight, with the Kings Forces.

(42)

At the selfe same time the *Swedish* Commander *Banditzen* fell upon the Imperialists Garrison of *Piritz* a Towne betwixt *Griffenhagen*, and *Connixberg* in which were some 1400. Men those he defeates, and so was that Towne taken.

(43)

In the beginning of *October*. *Anno.* 1630. Duke of *Friedland* sent a strong convoy of 4000. Men to open the passages, and to thrust some men, and victuals into the City of *Rostock*, which was block't up by the King of *Sweden*. There the *Swedens* grapling withall, shrewdly defeated, and kill the most of them: utterly frustrating their designe. About the beginning of *December*, some 7. Cornets of Horse issue out of the same Towne, to goe a boote-haling: these the *Swedish* pursue. In the skirmish were 200. Imperialists slaine upon the place 280. taken prisoners; and some 400. Horse brought away: scarcely 20. Sound men recovering into *Rostock* againe: which afterwards yeelded to the King, and their Lord the Duke of *Mecklenburg*.

February

(44)

February, the 14. *Anno.* 1631. The King of *Sweden* with an Army of 16000. Horse, and Foote set's downe to the siege of *Dammin* a very strong Towne; after a hideous Battery was the Castle first taken of all by assault; the 15th. day, he thunders upon that againe, beates downe the workes, and makes so vast a breach in the walls, that the Imperiall Governour the Duke of *Savelly* finding the place not to be tenable against such thunder, and resolutions, parlyes, and yeelds. the King lost about 200. men in this siege.

(45)

At this time Generall *Tilly* with an Army of 22000. Men, and 26. peeces of Ordnance besieging *Feldsberg* a Castle neere unto *New Brandenburg*, which was kept by the *Swedish*, by assault he tooke in, putting all to the Sword in it.

(46)

Thence hee did goe to *New Brandenburg*, which was taken by the King of *Sweden* with Composition, which *Tilly* streightlie besieged, and most fircely assaulted. There are his men soundly knock't downe many a time, by the *Swedens* Sallyes out of the Towne, and by others from the Army by *Dammin*. *Tilly* thus enraged with the losse of his men, after a large Breach in the Walls made with his Ordnance, he breaking into the Towne,

1631. he takes it, kills all that hee finds in Armes: except the Governer *Kniphousen*; foure Captaines, some Lieutenants, and Ancients with about 60. common Souldiers: all which hee sends prisoners away. This was done the 9th. of *March*, *Anno.* 1631.

(47)

Neere *Munchenberg* 600 *Swhedish* Horse falling on the sudden upon 700. *Crabats*, of which the most part they kill, and 100. they take, their Colonell hardly escaping into *Franckford Anno.* 1631.

(48)

The King of *Sweden Vantcurryers* going toward the siege of *Franckford*, surprise *Zednick* kill 300. *Crabats* obtaine 3. Cornets, and 460. Horse, with a great booty besides, *Anno.* 1631.

(49)

The King of *Sweden* with an Army of some 18000. men advancing towards *Franckford* upon the *Oder* the 3. of *Aprill*, *Anno.* 1631 which he tooke by great, and bloudy assault of the Imperialists. Count *Schomberg* who commanded in chiefe within the Towne (with full 7000. men in Garrison) *Tieffenbach*, and *Monte Cuculi* escaped into *Silesia*. The Souldiers, and fleeing Imperialists so throng'd, and wedged in one another upon the *Oder* Bridge, which was clustred full with carriages, that many were stifled, and many thrust into the River *Oder*. Lieutenant Generall *Herberstein* was slaine; so were *Heidum*, *Walstein*, and

and Iour, all Colonels, with 500. other Captaines, and Officers: and 2000. Souldiers at the least dead upon the place: besides those that were drowned; and others found in Cellars, Chambers, and elsewhere, as many more perchance. Generall Major *Sparre*, Colonell *Waldaw*, Colonell *Meves*, *Buttler*, Count *Sebaudi*, all Colonels, and 2. others, together with 800. common Souldiers being sent prisoners unto the King. Ensignes were there 23. with 8. Cornets presented unto the King. There were 300. *Swedes* slaine, and 100. hurt. To increase the misery of the Citizens, there fell a fire at night, which burnt downe 17 faire Houses. 1631.

(50)

Some *Swedish* over-confident of their valour, and fortune would needs set upon certaine Troopes of Imperialists, which they heard were then abroad betwixt *Landsbergen*, & *Schiffelbein*. But the *Swedes* are well beaten, 300. of them lost, and 3. Cornets. Upon the 15. of *Aprill Anno*. 1631. The King of *Sweden* having fully finisht his workes before the strong Towne of *Landsbergen*, falls strongly upon the Enemies Out-works, and takes them; and 300. Souldiers in them. The Garrison, some 4500. in all, over which was Count *Cratz* Governour, whose sonne the young Colonell, in falling out, by a Musket bullet was killed demands conditions. About this siege first, and last, the King lost 600. Men.

(51)

In this time the Imperialists attempted the recovery of *Crossen* in *Silesia*, a great Towne upon the *Oder*, which the *Swedes* had taken before upon agreement: but the *Swedish* Garrison being assisted by there *Fellowes* out of *Franckford*, and *Landsbergen*, kill some 200. of them upon the place, driving the rest into *Great Glogaw*.

(52)

June the 13. *Anno.* 1631. 200. Imperialists in *Werben* were taken sleepers, killd, rowted, or imprisoned; their Leiutenant Colonell, their cheife Quarter-master, and their Towne surprised by the Kings of *Swedens* Generall *Baiudtzen*.

(53)

Upon the last of *June*, *Anno.* 1631. The *Swedish* Colonell *Duwaldt* sent out from the King with 2000. Horse, and 2000. Dragoners, who passing through the River *Elue* at a shallow passage, (as *Bauditzen* had done before in surprising *Werben*) falls upon the City of *Tangermund*; where both Towne, and Castle being taken, the most of the Garrison slaine in the resistancie.

(54)

The King of *Swedens* Generall *John Bannier* falls upon *Havelberg*, 110. Imperialists he put to the Sword, 440. taken prisoners, and the Towne also, the 9th. of *July*. *Anno.* 1631.

July

July the 17. *Anno.* 1631. A great defeat was given to the Imperialists from the King of *Sweden* Colonell *Callenbach*, and the *Rhinegrave* at *Tanger*; where 4. Regiments of Horse they utterly defeated. 1500. were slaine. Colonell *Bernsteins* which was their leader killed, Colonell *Holck*, and *Coronino* fled, some 28. or 29. Cornets taken, besides those that were burnt.

(56)

Whereas Generall *Tilly* the City of *Magdenburg* for a long time besieged, Count *Pappenheim* then Generall Field Marshall, the 10. of *May*, *Anno.* 1631. by a Generall assault enterd, and the Imperialists fall to killing. The valiant *Falckenburg* chiefe commander was slaine. the Marquis of *Brandenburg* Administrator hurt, and taken Whilest all thus goes to wrack, a mighty fire breakes out, the whole City was in 12. houres space wholly turned to cinders, excepting 139. houses. Sixe goodly Churches were burnt. 20000. people at least were here killd, burned, and smothered. 6000. being observed to be drowned in the Elue. *Tillyes Wallons*, and *Crabats* would give Quarter to few, so that all were killed.

(57)

Upon the 7. of *September Anno.* 1631. about a mile from *Leipsig* a sore Battell was fought betwixt the King of *Sweden*, and Generall *Tilly*. *Tillies* Army was some 44000 brave men. The Kings troupes were some 18000. and the Duke of *Saxony*, together with the Elector of *Brandenburg* some 22000. in which great, and bloudy Battell the King prevailed against

Tilly

Tilly. There were 9000. of the Imperialists slain upon the place of Battell ; and a great number besides in the chace, the same night, and the dayes following. The King lost some 1200. Men in the whole fight, and the Duke of *Saxonie* not full 2000. Of the chiefe Commanders on the Kings side these were slaine, Baron *Teufel*, *Callenbach*, *Hall*, *Aldergast* all Colonels, with divers Captaines, Lieutenants. On the Duke of *Saxonies* side these. Colonell *Bintauf*, *Starshedel*, Sergeant Major *Holbersdorff*, and *Lamminger*, both Lieutenant Colonells, and some more : whereof some died the same day, and some the next. Of *Tilly* side slaine these following, the Generall of the Ordnance Count of *Schomberg* : *Erfft* Serjant Major Generall : *Baumgarten*, *Planckhard*, Colonels; Colonell Leutenant, and Baron of *Grota*, *Caratelle* Leutenant Colonell : together with diverse other *Italian* Colonels, besides Captaines of Horse, and Foote. *Tilly* himselfe wounded, and fled into *Hall*.

October



Came into Austria with 6000. of Horse and foot the. 10. Juny. Ao. 1620. was victorious in ye Battel before Prage. fought against ye Marq: of Durlach. Mansfeld, Brunswick. and King of Dennemarck. and overthrow them. his wholy Army defeated by ye King of Sweden in ye Battel of Leipzig and Lech. dyed. at Ingolstad of the wound receyed in the Conflict at Lech the 20 of Aprill. Ao. 1632

(58)

October the 8. *Anno* 1631. the King of *Sweden* tooke by a generall assault that strong, and (by the Enemy supposed) impregnable Castle of *Wurtzburg*, being therein an Imperiall Garrison of 1500 fighting men. All that resisted suffred. The Governour *Keller*, a Captaine of a Troope of Horse, saved his owne life by begging it at the Kings feete: all the defendants being slaine, and taken prisoners. The Castle for one houre was permitted to the pillage: where an unvaluable booty was obtained by the Souldiers. Some 200. of the *Swedish* lost their lives upon the service. *Troy* it selfe was not better provided for its ten yeares siege, for victualls, money, and Ammunition, then this goodly, rich, strong, and pleasant Fort of *Wurtsburg* was.

(59)

The Towne *Werthhaim* was kept by the *Italian* Colon. *Piccolomini*. He now issuing out of the town, and making the best resistance that he could, had all his men that escaped not by fight, eyther slaine upon the place, or carried away prisoners. *October* the 15. Generall *Tilly* having a minde to be revenged of the losse of *Piccolominies* men, and the towne, sends some 3000. Horse, and Foote to make an enterprise upon that place againe. The King of *Sweden* sends some of his men against *Tilly*. *Tilly* falling into the *Swedish* Ambuscado whence he gate not out, but with the losse of 2700. men 800. Horse, 14. Ensignes, and Cornets, and all their Armes, and Baggage.

(60)

About *October* the 21. *Anno*. 1631. Generall *Tilly* sends out 3. Regiments more to oppose the *Swedish* at *Rotenburg* an Imperial towne neere the head of the River

Anno. 1632. River *Tauber*; but these three whole Regiments were either routed, or slaughtered by the Kings Troopes.

(61)

December the 8, *Anno.* 1631. the King of *Sweden* tooke by assault the Castle of *Oppenheim*, where 200. *Spanish* of *Don Cordua's* Army were cut downe, and 8. Colours taken.

(62)

Not long after this, *Rhinegrave Otto Ludwick* upon his march towards *Franckendall*, chances upon a Partee of 9. Troopes of *Don Philip de Silva's* Horse (who was then Generall of all the *Spanish* in the *Palatinate*, and in the Bishopricks of *Mentz* and *Triers*) that were going out a bootie haling, whom, after a long fight, hee rowtes, and overthrowes, taking 5. Cornets away, from them. *Anno.* 1631.

(63)

Upon the New-yeares day at night, *anno.* 1632. was the strong Towne, and Fort of *Manheim*, yea the strongest of all the *Palatinate*, by a pretty stratagem surprised by Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*. Being believed, and admitted as a friend into the Towne, hee presently cut in pieces the next Court of Guard, kills 300. of the Garrison: layes hold upon *Maravelli* the Governour, and his Lieutenant Colonell; giving Quarter to none, but to the *Germanes*.

About

(64)

About the 8. of *January*, *Anno.* 1632. After the Towne of *Wismar* had yeelded to the *Swedish* Generall *Todt*, and the Imperiall Garrison under Colonell *Gram*, marching out with almost 3000. men, upon occasion of a quarrell by the way, whom the *Swedish* Colonell *Lohausen* falling aboard with, kills 300. upon the place, and so terrifies 2000. more, that to save their lives they became Souldiers to the King of *Sweden*. And *Gram* himselfe taken prisoner.

(65)

January the 20. *anno.* 1632. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhingrave* falls upon *Kirch-berg*, in the *Hunts-ruck*, and takes it in by assault; wherein 147. *Italians*, and *Burgundians* were put to the Sword, and 100. *Germans* taken prisoners.

(66)

About this time the *Rhingrave* sets upon 2. Regiments of *Spaniards*, not farre from *Kastel*: whereof, one he utterly overthrew, forcing the other to retire into the fastnesse of a wood. Here were 8. Colours obtained, and afterwards presented unto the King of *Sweden*, at *Mentz*. But the *Spaniards* resolving not to put it up so, suddenly passe over 1800. Horse, and disposing one Foot Regiment in close Ambush. The *Rhinegrave* hoping of the former fortune, though hee had but 600. Horse in all with him, lost in the cloze of the Businesse some 300. men.

Ian.

(67)

January the 22. *Anno.* 1632. The Towne and Castle *Crutzenach*, wherein 600. *Germans*, and *Spaniards* were in Garrison, taken in by great assault from the King of *Sweden*; a breach first was made of the Kings Canon, thorow which the Towne was entred: the Castle being night and day besieged, at last yeelds upon hard conditions. There were lost on the Kings side, 3. Captaines, and common Souldiers, 250.

(68)

In the beginning of *February*, *Anno.* 1632. Generall Field-Marshall *Pappenheim*, having gotten notice, how that the *Swedish* Colonell *Cag*, with three new, and weake Regiments, Dragoners, of about 1500. men, lodged neere unto *Hoxter*, and *Corvey*, he falling into their Quarters, cut in peeces the most of them.

(69)

Before the middle of *February*, *Anno.* 163 *Landgrave Wilhelm* of *Hessen* repriséd *Warbu* whereinto *Pappenheim* had newly thrust a Garris of 500. men. The Towne he tooke by storme; a all that resisted, dyed for it.

(70)

About this time Duke *William* of *Saxon Weim* and Generall *Bannier* do storme, and enter by fo the Towne of *Gottingen*, wherein the Imperi Colonell *Carthaus* commanded with a Garri

of 900.men. *Carthaus* with his Officers flinging downe their Armes, are taken prisoners, and the houses plundered.

(71)

February the 28th. *Anno.* 1632. *Gustavus Horne*, *Swedish* Field-Marshall, cut in peeces two Regiments of Generall *Tillies* Horse, obtaines 2. Cornets, the rest together with the baggage being all burnd within a mile of *Bamberg*. But *Gustavus Horne* likewise in forsaking *Bamberg*, lost 500. prisoners. *Henry William*, Count of *Solms* wounded, whereof he dyed in *March* following at *Sweinfurt*.

(72)

Gustavus Horne in recovering *Mergentheim* first of all defeated 800. new-come Imperialists, who had thought to have thrust themselves into the Towne. The Garrison after this being roundly besieged, and for two or three dayes battered, came to a composition the 16. of *December Anno.* 1631.

(73)

Whereas the King of *Sweden* besieged the Citie *Donawerth*, wherein were some 1200. Foote. 500. Horse, and 500. of the *Bavarian* trained Bands, and *Rodulph Maximilian*, Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg* being their Governour, perceiving that they were neither able to resist the King, nor to stay the expectation of reliefe; thought a little before breake of day to have, under favour of the darkenesse, marcht out of the Towne over the Bridge, towards *Bavaria*, this designe of theirs was hindred by Colonell *Hebron*: that though *Saxon Lawenburg*, and some few with him got safely over, yet

Anno.
1632. the rest that would have followed, betwixt 3. and 400. of them being cut downe, and 400. taken prisoners, the 27. of *March*, *Anno*. 1632. *Donawerth* being thus taken, the Kings Troopes falling upon 400. Imperiall Souldiers, in a Castle not farre from *Donawerth*, kill 200. of them in the Castle, and the rest were taken prisoners.

(74)

The 5 of *Aprill*. *Anno*. 1632. A great conflict happened at *Lech*, the King of *Sweden* passing the same River *Lech*, and Generall *Tilly* streightly opposing him not to come over, the Generall *Altringer* of the *Bavarians* Army with the shot of a Field-peece was spoyled, and carried off in the Duke of *Bavarians* owne Coach: and *Tilly* also received a Musket-shot, which proved a mortall wound unto him. The Duke of *Bavaria* himselfe, and the whole Army fled by great disorder, some 1000. men of the *Bavarians* Army were here slaine, with many great Commanders, and under Officers.

(75)

In the end of *April*, *Anno*. 1632. *Pappenheim* being come with an Army of 10000. Horse, and Foote, in the City of *Stade* falls upon 4. Companies of the *Swedish* Colonell *Monroes*, and a *Swedish* Regiment of Generall Major *Leslyes*, cuts them off, takes 19 Colours, and some of the Captaines, and Officers prisoners.

10.



Sent from the Emperour the 10. of Octob. A°. 1626 with 6000. against the rebellious Boores into Austria Afterwards was made Field-Marshall to Generall Tilly over the Imperiall & Bauarium Army. was strucken with a bollet of a Falconet in the Battel of Lutzen y^e 6 of No: A°. 1632

(76)

In the beginning of *Iune an.* 1632. the Imperiall Generall *Cratz*, with 2000. Foote, and Baron of *Cronenburg* with his Regiment of Horse, together with 2. Regiments of *Crabats*, besieged and takes the Imperiall City of *Weissenburg*: the *Swedish* Garrison, consisting of 8. Companies of Foot, and 2. of Horse, refusing to turne to the Imperiall party, had all their throats cut. The Towne plundered, the chiefe Citizens, and Ministers were carried away prisoners, the Gates of the City burnt downe to the ground.

(77)

Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* in the pursuite, of the Imperiall Army under *Ossa*, lights upon one of his braveſt Regiments, consisting of 2000. men, and conducted by *Hannibal*, Count of *Hohen-ems*: all which hee had utterly rowted and defeated; tooke the Count, with 400. prisoners, and 8. Ensignes. This defeate happned about *Isne. an.* 1632.

(78)

Sir *Patrick Ruthven* then *Swedish* Governour in the City of *Ulm*, falling upon some 1000. Boores stirred up by their Land-lords against the *Swedes*, killed 400. of them about *Kempten*. Others of them being busie at *Zipperiden*, where almost 800. were cut in peeces, 300. more of them in an other place were affrighted, and disarmed by the *Swedes*, *Anno.* 1632.

(79)

The Imperialists falling upon 5. troops of the Elector

of *Saxonies* Horse, then lying at *Rakonick* in *Bohemia*, where the *Saxons* were surprised, and knockt downe, scarce 120. of them escaping with their lives, and losse of two Cornets. *Anno.* 1632.

(80)

The *Saxons* Forces, under the leading of Baron *Hoffkirck*, defeated 900. *Crabats*, and take 11. Cornets from them, about *Prage*. Three Ensignes of the Imperialists, that had before cut off 5. Companies of *Saxons* at *Rakonick*; were almost every man of them cut in peeces, by the *Saxons* againe, before the Gates of *Prage*. *Anno.* 1632.

(81)

Iuly the 30. *Anno* 1632. Colonell *Sparr* was sent out from Generall *Walstein*, in his encamping before *Norimberg*, with 8. Cornets of Horse, and 20. Troopes of *Crabats*, and 500. Muskettiers to cut off the *Swedish* Colonell *Dubatel* in his retreat from *Freyenstat*. But the King of *Sweden* with his Dragooners falling upon the *Walsteiners*, rowted, and defeated them. *Sparre* himselfe, with his Lieutenant Colonell *Tertskie* taken prisoner, together with 4. Captaines, divers Officers, and above 100. Common Souldiers, 3. Cornets were then obtained, and 2. Ensignes. 600 of the *Walsteiners* were slaine upon the place; and divers more drowned in the River, and Moorish places. On the Kings side were not many slaine; but amongst them was Colonell *Rics*. This was done about *Burghtan*.

Iuly



Came first against the Mansfeldishe & Weinmarishe Forces into Silesia out of Hungary the. 16 Apr: Aº 1626. pravailed against ỹ King of Dennemarck: was quitted of his Generallship Aº 1630. & againe recalled to it Aº 1632. Lost the Battel before Lutzen. was killed wth a Partisan from Cap: Debrox at Egra. Feb: 25 Aº 1634.

11

(82)

July, the 20. *Anno*. 1632. *Landgrave Wilhelm* of Hessen with a partee of 500. Horse, & as many Muskettiers lighting upon 3. Companies of Imperialists, killed 100. of them, tooke 2. Cornets, and 500. prisoners. 150. of the Imperialists more slaine the same time about *Sweinfurt*.

(83)

June, the 23. *Anno*. 1632. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* came before the Port of *Ehingen*; those hee breakes with a petard; he puts 200. Imperialists therein to the Sword, who had before surprised the *Swedish* Officers in the same place.

(84)

By this time Duke *Bernhard* surprised the Towne of *Fuessen*, opening the Gates by Petards, and Scaladoes; wherein 1500. men of the Imperiall Generall *Altringers* old Regiments were in Garrison: 300. of which being in the heate of slaughter were cut off; the rest flung downe their Armes, and were taken prisoners.

(85)

Upon the 24th. of *August*. *Anno*. 1632. a bloody conflict fell out betwixt the King of *Sweden*, and the Imperiall Army before *Norimberg*, where on the Kings side were slaine. The Count of *Erpach* who dyed of his wounds: Generall Major *Boetius* Lieutenant Colonell *Scepter*, Rittmaster *Maurice* of *Malsburg* with Rittmaster *Crailsheim* all men of account.

Divers

Divers other Captaines, Lieutenants, Ensignes, and other inferiour Officers there lost their lives, with 800. common Souldiers, wounded on the Kings likewise the Count of *Eberstein*, *Castel*, & *Thurn* all Colonels, together with divers other Captaines side, Rittmasters, and other Officers, of common Souldiers there were some 1500. wounded. On the Imperiall and *Walsteiners* side slaine 1000. of common Souldiers of acount were slaine the Lord *Fugger*, Colonell *Aldobrandino*, Colonell *Don Maria de Caraffa*. Some dayes after this Battell, the King going out upou a party falles upon some *Walsteiners*, 250. of them he cut in peeces, divers prisoners they left behind them.

(86)

In the end of *August*. *Anno*. 1632. The King of *Sweden* in his removing from *Norimberg* cutts the throats of 350. *Crabats* by *Rain*, and tooke 7. Ensigns from them.

(87)

About this time 14. *Hassian* Troopes of Horse sent to relieve the Towne *Volckmarsen* were discovered, and surprised by the *Pappenheimers*, of these were 200. slaine, and as many prisoners, with the losse of 9. Ensignes, and all their Baggage. The Towne was yeelded presently upon it to *Pappenheim*.

(88)

September the 20. *Anno*. 1632. Generall *Pappenheim* pursuing the *Swedish* Generall *Baudissin* and Skiermishing with him 20. *English* miles together, did very much spoile upon the *Swedish*, and cut

of all the sicke, and tyred men, that could not fast follow: There being slaine on both parties. ne 1000. men. This was about *Hebenhusen.*

(89)

Auguſt the 17. *Anno.* 1632. A great fight was tweene the *Swediſh*, and Imperialiests before *einaw*, where the Imperiall Leager then was un- r *Don Balthaſar di Marradas* with some 12000 rong. The *Swediſh* Colonell, and the *Saxons* Field- arshall *Arnheim* falling upon the Imperialists orse quarters, they after a charge or two tooke the owte upon it: running towards *Sweinitz*, and *reſlaw*; some 4000. of their Foote having thrust emselves into the Fort of *Steinaw*. In theirs en- ounter were slaine above 2000. Imperialists. The *redish* hereupon recovered the Passe, and Fort of *einaw*. Upon *Auguſt* the 31. the Imperiall Ge- rall Sergeant Major *Schaffgotzki* was also over- hrown by *Arnheim* betwixt the *Oder*, & *Namſtaw*; here 1200. Imperialists lost their lives, the rest ed, and their Colonell *Eckſtad* with many Of- icers taken.

Upon

Don Balthasar di Marradas



Sent from the Emperour with 2 Rigiments of Spaniards ỹ 19 Jul: 1620 into Bohemia afterwards left Chiefe Commander in those parts by Walstein. fled out Prage at ỹ Saxons cõming. 1 of Nov: 1632. recovered & lost againe some places in Bohemia: defeated at Steinaw and before Breslaw by Arnheim 1633.

(90)

Upon the 6. of *Nouember Anno.* 1632. hap-
ned the long, cruell, bloudy, and bravely fought
ttell of *Lutzen*, which in continuall exercise
one place or other had lasted from 9 in the
orning untill night, in which the *Swedes* by the
lour of Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar*, and
nerall Major *Kniphousen* did overthrow, and put
flight the Imperiall Army, and their Generalissi-
o Duke of *Friedland*. 9000. men were slaine upon
e place; and many a brave man dyed of the an-
ish of his wounds miserably. Of great Comman-
rs slaine on the Kings side; First, the King of
wedens Majesty himselfe, whose death is never e-
ugh to be lamented. Next to the King was
rave Neeles, Duke *Ernst* of *Anhalt*, Count of
hurn, Colonell *Wildenstein*, Colonell *Wincke!*,
rgeant Major Generall *Isler*, and Colonell *Gers-*
rff; with divers Lieutenants Colonells, Majors,
ttmasters, and Captaines. On the Imperiall side;
e Abbot of *Fulda*; the Count of *Pappenheim*
ield Marshall: Count *Berthold Wallenstein*: Ser-
ant Major Generall *Breuner*, Lo. *Westrumb*, *Lan*,
omargo, *Witzleb*, and *Foves* all Colonels: together
with *Taxheim*, *Lampert*, and *Cammerhoff* Lieute-
ant Colonels; besides Majors, Captaines of Horse,
nic Foote, and other Officers.

(91)

Gustavus Horn Swedish Field Marshall, and
the *Rhinegrave Otto Ludqwick* obtained a noble
Victory before *Wiseloch* the 16. of *August.*
Anno. 1632. defeated a thousand Horse-men of
the

1632. the very flower of the Imperiall Army, led by
lonell *Vitzthumb*, and *Montbaillion*, where C
nell *Montbaillion* was shot dead, and so his L
tenant Colonell fell at the same time by h
Divers Rittmasters were there dismounted, an
bove 400. of the common Souldiers slaine.

(92)

October the 15th. 1632. the *Swedish* Gene
Rhinegrave falling upon the Imperiall Army
der Count of *Salm*, who with 4000. Boores. 20
Souldiers, and 600. Horse intend to relieue F
feld, which was by *Gustavus Horn* besieged, k
600. of them, and takes about 150. prisoners whe
upon the rest retyred unto *Molsheim*.

(93)

Upon the 30. of *October Anno.* 1632. v
the strong Towne, and Fort *Benfeid* delivered
Gustavus Horn, who from the 12. of *Septe*
ber untill the 30. of *October*, had streightly
sieged, and many times assaulted. The Imperi
Governour having done, and suffered as much
might be expected from a man in his place, h
lost above 400. in all this time of his men, marc
ing out with 400. Foot, and 220. Horse
men.

(94)

The 16. of *November*. 1632. whereas 12. Co
nets of the *Brisachers* Horse, were resolved to affro
Gustavus Hornes Quarter, and to attempt the relie
ving of *Colmar*, *Rhinegrave Otto Ludwick*, wit

3 Rege

3. Regiments flyes in upon the necks of them, kills, takes, and disperses them, scarce 100. of them recovering with safety unto *Brisach*, 7. Ensignes hee tooke from them, and that he might pursue the victory, falls likewise upon the Imperialists at *Wittenen* hard by *Ensisheim*, where 300. hee knockt downe upon the place, and amongst them 2. Barons of *Reiffenberg*, Lieutenant Colonell *Roben*, a Sergeant Major. 6. Horse Captaines, with divers Cornets and under Officers. Colonell *Ascanio* their chiefe commander being escaped with 3 Cornets of Horse, the remainder of 1200.

(95)

The 8. of *December*, *Anno.* 1632. the *Swedish* Colonell *Zillhart* of *Gustavus Horne's* Army, and Lieutenant Colonell *Remthinger* with a reasonable partee steale suddenly upon *Endingen*, where the Imperiall Colonell *Croneck* with 5. Troopes of Horse was enquartered, who was himselfe in the very beginning of the fight shot dead upon the place, above 100. of his men slaine, and all the rest dispersed, and the Towne of *Endingen* taken.

(96)

The 9. of *January*, *Anno.* 1633. the Vantcurriers of *Gustavus Horn* Army falling upon 200. *Bauarian* Dragooners not farre from *Memmingen*, kill the most of them, whereupon *Gustavus Horn* with his whole Army aduanced towards the *Bavarian*, and Imperiall Army under Duke of *Feria* skirmish with them, and defeate 2. Regiment of Horse, where the chiefest Officers were slaine, 6.

Cornets

Anno. 1633. Cornets taken, and the rest prisoners.

(97)

January, the 28. *Anno.* 1633. the *Swedish* Co lonell *Canofsky* having gotten intelligence of 170 Imperiall Horse, and 1500. Musketiers com ming upon him to surprise him, and his forces, pre sently gathered his men together, falls with fur upon the Imperialists, and dispersed them, force the rest to runne away into *Fryburg*, tooke 40 prisoners, and killing 400 of them.

(98)

In the end of *January, Anno.* 1633. 4000. Im perialists tooke by force that Fort of *Oppeln*. Bu the *Saxon* Colonell *Sneider* falling upon them cut in peeces 300. of them, and put the rest unto disorderly retreate. Not long after this Skirmish the *Swedish*, and *Saxon* Forces comming again upon the Imperialists at *Strelen*, where they wer beaten off, with slaugther of some 500 men.

(99)

The 24th. of *March. Anno.* 1633. After Duk *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* had taken the Town *Herrieden*, *Dan*, and *Ohrenbaw* by assault the Imperiall Generall *John de Werth* wit 40. troupes of Horse comming to relieve, and t beate of the *Swedish*, Duke *Bernhard* falls upo them, killed more then 400. of the Imperialists, th rest escaping with losse of 2. Cornets, and som prisoners.

(100)

In the middle of *Aprill, Anno* 1633. The *Swedish* Colonell *Dubatel* with 5. Troopes of Horse falling into the Quarters of 3. Troopes of *Crabats*, at *Wonsidel*, hee cut in peeces the most of them, takes 3. Ensignes, and their Colonell, with some Officers prisoners. Few dayes after *Dubatel* light upon 1600. other *Crabats*, that scoured up and downe the country, cut the throates of the most of them, carrying away their 8. Ensignes.

(101)

The 25. of *Aprill, anno.* 1633. Duke *George* of *Luneborg, Swedish* General, having besieged *Hamelen* upon the River *Weser*; 30. Cornets of Horse, and 12. Ensignes of Foote, under command of the Imperiall Generall *Bonninghusen*, and the Bishop of *Osenbrug* came to the reliefe of this Towne, whereupon Duke *Luneborg* sent the Lieutenant Generall *Melander* with some Regiments of Horse and Foote against them, who encountring with the Imperialists at *Angeren*, neere the City of *Lemgow*, killing, and destroying them utterly. There were slaine upon the place of this Battle almost the halfe part of this Imperiall Army, and amongst them Colonell *Haxthusen*, Colonell *Dunbert*, Colonell *Aschenburg*, with divers Captaines and Officers, and 9. Ensignes were taken.

(102)

Iune the 4. *Anno.* 1633. The *Swedish* under the leading of Colonell *Deloni* fell upon 1600. Imperialists

rialists and Bavarians before the City of Memmingen, where the Imperialists were defeated, and knockt downe, few of them escaping with their lives into Memmingen.

(103)

About this time, the Swedish Field-Marshall Gustavus Horne having taken with composition the strong Fort of Pappenheim, the Imperiall Generall Altringer sends 1500. Crabats to attempt the Swedish; but the Swedish being ready to entertaine them, kill 300. of them, and drive the rest to a shamefull retreate.

Upon

Gustavus Horn Swedish Generall Field Marsz hall,



Came into Germany with ye king of Sweden. 1630 was first sent with a Army towards Silesia. then afterwards Generall of a particular Army by himselfe in Franconia Alsatia & Swabenz land, where he much prevailed against the Cæsarean & Bavarian Forces. was taken prisoner by ye k: of Hung: in ye Battel of Norlingen. 27 Aug: 1634

13

(104)

Upon the 28th. of *June*. *Anno*. 1633. A bloody Battell was fought at *Oldendorp*, where the Imperialists, who had gathered a new Army under the leading of Generall *Merode*, and Count of *Cronsfeld*, comming the second time to the reliefe of *Hamelen*, by the manhood of the *Swedish* Generals, as Duke of *Luneborg*, Generall *Melander*, and *Kniphousen*, they were overthrowne, and 5000. of them slaine upon the place; amongst them the Imperiall Colonell, *Quad*, *Westphall*, and *Dinck-lag*, Generall *Merode*, who dyed few houres after, besides Captaines, Rittmasters, Lieutenants, and other Officers, whose dead, and naked bodies were not knowne. Prisoners were taken Sergeant Major *Marsbeler*, Colonell *Westerhold*, and divers Officers more, besides 2500. Common Souldiers. 13. great peeces of Ordnance, and 70. Cornets, and Ensignes, also taken. On the *Swedish*, and *Hassians* side some 200. lost their lives. Hereupon the Towne of *Hamelem* was rendred to the *Swedish* Conquerors.

(105)

At *Pfaffenhoven*, in *Alsatia* upon the 31. of *June*. *Anno*. 1633. Prince *Palatin* Christian of *Bercken-feld* Generall of a *Swedish* Army, by himselfe, obtained a great Victory against the Duke of *Lorrlayne*, in which Battell the *Lorrlaynes* Army was wholy ruinated, and defeated; leaving all

1633. their Ordnance. and Baggage behind them with the losse of 1000. men; the *Swedish* Garrison in *Pfaffenhoven* likewise in the heate of this encoun ter fell out, cutting of, and dispersing 500. o the *Lorraynes* Muskettiers. Of the *Swedish* wer slaine the Generall of the Ordnance *Schulthes*, an Baron of *Ruppa*; of common Souldiers slaine, an hurt some 208.

(106)

In the midle of *October* 1633. the Imperial Generall *Bonninghusen* falling at night upon th *Swedish*, under Field Marshall *Kniphousen* neer *Paterborn* cut off a great many, tooke 200. prisoners and 5. Ensignes of them.

(107)

November the 4th. *Anno.* 1633. *Gustavus Ho* *Swedish* Field Marshall comming with his Arm upon 3. strong Regiments of Imperialists, and B *varians* under the conduct of the Count Br Colonell *Luirs*, and *Konig* of Generall *A tringers* Army, he gives them a shrowd defea put to the Sword 400. of them, and many ca ried away prisoners, amongst them Count *Bray*, and divers Officers more. This Skirmish happened at *Oberndorff* neere *Balingen*.

(108)

In the end of the Month *November Anno.* 1633. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegraves* Horse Regiment falling upon some troupes of the Imperiall Generall *Altringer* about *Mindelheim*, where after a sharpe conflict neere 1000. Imperialists were cut off, and *Altringer* himselfe had beene almost surprised.

(109)

About this time the *Swedish* Colonell *Kanoffsky* had a good fortune upon that *Pleskowish* Regiment of *Crabats*, which he utterly routed at *Wangen*; their Liutenant Colonell he tooke prisoner besides some other Officers, the rest being put to the Sword. A little after this the *Swedish* Generall Major *Rostein* runiated also three Regiments of Imperialists, about *Kempten* whereof many were cut in peeces, and the rest put to flight. *Anno.* 1633.

(110)

At this time the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegrave* tooke in many places in the upper *Alsatia*, and amongst others assaulted the Towne *Rufach*, in which hee tooke Prisoners the old Earle of *Lichtenstein*, together with many other Officers, and above 500. common Souldiers, which gave

1633. gave up their names to the Rhinegrave, but the Boores were all put to the Sword, within a weeke or 10. dayes space, there were a full 1000. Imperialists cut off in severall places there abouts. *Anno.* 1633.

(111)

In the end of *December Anno* 1633. the Swedish Colonell *Cracaw* falls upon some Imperiall troopes of Colonell *Bucheim*, going towards *Huimolst* neere *Landsbergen*, where he sorely ruinated them, kills 400. takes 9. Ensignes, one Cornet and many prisoners.

(112)

December the 29. *Anno* 1633. Landgrave *William* of *Hessen*, and the Swedish Field-Marshall *Kniphousen* tooke in by a generall assault, the Towne of *Saltzkoten*, and whereas the Citizens thereof had dealt very treacherously with the Swedes, the Town was set on fire, by heaving and shooting of Granadoes in two severall places, which burnt so fiercely, that the whole Towne quite consumed unto ashes; few of the Citizens and Garrison could escape away, but the most of them were put to the sword. The Imperiall Governour was also taken prisoner.



Which made an union with ye king of Sweden. and 1631. did goe privately over vnto ye kings Campe at werben and returned with 3. Regiments of Horse and 1. of Foot. for his assistance. Brought an Army of 12000. men to ioine with kings Forces at Franckford ye 20. Nov: 1631. tooke many Cities and Castles in Ringkow Westphaly. & Lower Saxony. died of a burning Feaver in Eastfriesland. 1637

(113)

Upon the 29 of *January Anno* 1634. the Swedish Colonell *Kirkhofer* of Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weymars* Army, had the fortune to light upon the Imperiall and Bavarian Generall, *John de Werths* Regiment, consisting of 11. Companies, all which hee wholly routed and dispersed, some prisoners he took and brought into *Deckendorff*. At the same time the Sergeant Major of the *Sattlerish* Regiment, brought back three of *John de Werths* Ritmasters. 3. Lieftenants. 2. Cornets. and above 80. prisoners. In both these conflicts were full 300. Imperialists slaine, the Bavarian Colonell *Swartz* taken prisoner. Not long after two Swedish Colonells, *Rosa* and *Karpffen*, light upon Colonell *Corpus* with his Regiment of Crabats, whom falling upon unawares, they put them to flight, kill 300. and take 200 prisoners.

(114)

February the third *Anno* 1634. Landgrave *Iohn* of *Hessen*, and the Swedish Lieftenant Colonell *Ramell* .and Colonell *Sperreuter* with 700. Horse, fall out of *Weissenburg* upon the Imperialists, with whom they began a hard skirmish, 300. Dragooners and Muskettiers they cut in peeces, and tooke 800. prisoners. Amongst which were Colonell *Snetter* and *Haslanger*. The rest of the Imperialists fled, leaving foure Ensignes, with foure Ancients, one Rittmaster, and one Lieftenant.

(115)

The tenth of *March An.* 1634. the Swedish Colonell *Plato* sent from Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar* unto *Mundelheim*, to surround the Crabats Regiment of *Budiani* in it, tooke the Town by assault, and put some 300. that lay in it, to the Sword; their Leiftenant Colonell hee tooke prisoner, together with many Officers.

(116)

About this time, Rhinegrave *Otto Ludowick* Swedish Generall did obtaine a great victory against the Lorraynes and Imperialists, under command of Count *Salm*, and Marquesse of *Bassompier* Generall of the Lorrayne Forces who with 7000. strong set upon him, that was little above 2000. betwixt the Town of *Senan*, and the Dorpe of *Ochsenfeld*, whereof the Lorraynes and Imperialists were slaine 2000. upon the place. Colonell *Philip* was shot. Count of *Salm*, Governour at *Zabern*, Marquisse of *Bassompier* with Colonell *Mercy*, and 600. common Souldiers were taken prisoners. The Duke of *Lorrayne* retired himselfe into *Dan.*

(117)

The 29 of *May Anno* 1634. 700. Imperialists Horsemen, and other commanded Forces, together with 700. of Foot, under the leading of Colonell *Wolckenstein*, came before the towne of *Wangen*, thinking to surprise it unawares, and in haste they assaulted it with great fury: on the other side the Commander Colonell *Kanosfky* with his Swedish

Garrison

Garrison did as bravely, and resolutely stand to their defences; so that after some time of resistance the Imperialists retired; The *Swedes* issuing out upon them, pursued them till they came to *Ravenspurg*, where *Canoffsky* constrained them to fight, and put above 500. of them to the Sword, and brought 400. prisoners with him into *Wangen*.

(118)

Whereas the losse of the Citie of *Regenspurg* so much discontented the Imperial Party, that the Cæsarian Army augmented with 2000. *Hungarians*, & the *Bavarian* Forces under the Generall *Altringer*, marched thitherward to regaine it the 17. of *May Anno* 1634. But Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* sudden comming, was so terrible to the Enemy, that they presently retired towards the upper *Palatinate*. The *Swedes* pursuing them, and overtaking the Reare, cut of 300 *Crabats*, amongst which was their Commander *Pleskowits* slaine, and tooke 400. prisoners. On the *Swedish* side was Generall Major *Courville* shot through the body, whereof he died immediately. But the *Bavarians* joyning with the Imperiall Army under the King of *Hungary*, both which together consisting of 30000. Foot, and 15000. Horse, applying themselves to the siege, intending to make an assault upon the Citie, when they could make a sufficient breach by battery. Hereupon *May* the 26. with an 100. peeces of Ordnance begin to batter it. Presently after, they made an assault, but were repulsed with the losse of 500. men, by the *Swedish* Garrison out of the Citie, taking prisoner of the

Imperiall Colonell *Breuner*, divers other Officers, yea the *Swedes* they surprise many *Crabats* in severall places, which were put to the Sword with their commander *Budiani*; that also in this first assault of the Imperialists 3000. lost their lives. *July* the 10. was the last assault upon the Citie on all sides, wherein 4000. Imperialists, likewise miserably from the *Swedish* were cut in peeces. But whereas the Garrison and Citizens had for a long time, behaved themselves stoutly in defence of the Citie, even to the admiration of the Imperialists, who had before it, by their owne relation, 8000. slaine upon the place, 6000. others who had runne away, made 15000. Canons shot upon the Town, cast above 2000. Granadoes into it, and 465 Sallies endured from within, the Citie is at last surrendred upon honourable conditions.

King



Which Citie he for a long time besieged, most fierceli assaulted, and at last tookᵉ from the Swedens vpon honourable Conditions the 16 July. 1634. Fought a bloody Battel with Duke Bernhartl of Saxon Wemar, & Gustavus Horn Generalls of ȳ Swedish Army. before ȳ Citie of Nordlingen and obtained the victory against them the. 27 Aug: 1634.

(119)

May the 12. *Anno* 1634. Duke *Georg* of *Luneborg Swedish* Generall, having received certaine intelligence, that the Imperialists, and *Leaguish* Forces consisting of some 3000. men, had an intent to releefe the Towne of *Hildesheim*, which he still besieged; he sends 1330. Horses in all of his, under Colonell *King* towards the Enemy, where began, not farre from the Towne *Bevern*, a sharp conflict betwixt them; at last the *Swedish* were victorious, the opposite parties were put to a Suddaine flight, with great losse and slaughter. The Protestant Forces pursuing them so furiously, that they were head long tumbled into the river of *Weser*; the way of *Bevern* was strowed and scattered full of dead carcasses, there were very few that escaped, and the most of them were afterwards found and slaine. Prisoners were taken some 300. amongst which was one Colonell Lievetenant. one Colonell the Earle of *Essenfeld*, and an Earle of *Wangenburg*.

(120)

The Imperial Commander *Bonninghusen* was with Generall *Geleen* besieging the Towne of *Coesfeld*, to which they gave two fierce assaults the 17. and 19. of *May*. *Anno* 1634. at which assaults, they were bravely received, and repulsed with great losse, and whilest they lay at the siege, the *Swedish* and *Hessish* Troupes came suddenly in the neck of them, and after a furious encounter for the space of foure houres doubtfull, the most part of their Foot Forces were dispersed, and a great many of them slaine:

slaine: and pursuing the Horsemen betwixt *Ham* and *Lunen*, 500. of them were slaine; with the rest of the Horsemen *Bonninghusen* and *Geleen* retired to *Lunen*, which the *Swedish* after the third assault had it also surrendred: 4000. Souldiers which were therein are come over to the *Swedes*.

(121)

About this time Generall Lieftenant *Melander* of the *Hassian* Army, marching against the Army of the Catholique *Leaguers* in *Westphalia*, overtooke their Foot forces, and put 1500. of them to the Sword; the rest under the command of Generall *Bonninghusen* and *Geleen*, fled in a confused order into *Hamme*, wherein he left a Garrison under his Colonell Lieftenant *Veglen*; which Towne the *Swedish* went to assault, there the Petards were imployed and took such effect, that though the Souldiers defended themselves stoutly from the walls, yet the Citie was taken the 27. of *May*. *Anno* 1634. to the great confusion and most totall ruine of the *Leaguish* Catholick Army; and more than the fourth part of the same Armie was put to the Sword.

(122)

After this the *Swedish* Army being brought before the Citie of *Munster*, the *Swedish* Generall Duke of *Luneborg* without delay summoneth the Citie, to be surrendred unto him: but they giving an denniall answer, the *Swedish* did continue the siege. A party of some 1000. strong sallyed out of the Citie, to fetch provision in it, in their returne were met by some *Hassians*, and *Swedens* in the

Army

Army, who put 800, of them to the sword, and and tooke from them all the provision. *An.* 1634.



Came to the king of Sweden and maide Generall in Lower Saxony with 5000. men Swedish Forces. 1. May 1631 besieged and tooke many places obtained 2 glorious Victorie against the Imperialists the 28 Juny 1633 at Oldendorp the other before Hildesheim. 5. of July. 1634.

16

Upon the third of *May*. *Anno*. 1634. Generall Fieldmarshall *Arnheim* of the *Saxons* Army obtained a memorable battle, and brave successefull victory against the Imperialists at *Lignitz*: where the onset and first shocke of the Battell was very hot and fury, continuing with great obstinacy and bloody opposition, the space of five houres: the *Saxons* Canons being three times lost to the Imperialists, and three times with much occision recovered againe from them by the *Saxons*: the Imperiall *Curassiers* and the *Crabats* did shew much valour, and resolution for the most part of the Battell, till in the end the victory inclined to the *Saxons* side. The Imperialists fleeing towards *Lignitz* were pursued and cut in peeces, by the *Saxons* with an exceeding great slaughter, above 4000. Imperialists were slaine upon the place; amongst whom were Colonell *Bigots*, two Generall Majors, the Lieftenant Colonell of *Winsen* Regiment, foure other Officers and Commanders, and 1400. taken prisoners. Colonell *Trost* was dangerously wounded, and so was *Coloredo* the Generall himselfe, and Colonell *Winse*. Colonell *Goslitz* was taken prisoner, most of the Captaines of the Foot Forces were slaine. Of the *Saxons* party slaine about 400. whereof 2. Ritmasters, 5. Cornets, and foure Ancients, and 200. hurt: 36. Ensignes. nine peeces of Ordnance. 27. Cornets won in the field, and two others more in pursuing of the Enemy.

(124)

The 6. of *May. A.* 1634. The Imperiall Commander *Goltz* comming with 5000. men to besiege *Oppelen*, began to assault it in 5. severall places at once. But the *Saxon* Garrison under Command of Colonell *Sneider*, did their best to keep the Imperialists out. That 140. of them lay dead in the ditch neere the breach, three or foure one over another, and neere the other workes lay scattered here and there, a great many carcases, in so much that above 400. were found dead upon the place, and more then were slaine, were hurt and wounded. The Commander *Goltz* was slaine, the Lieftenant Colonell *Sieghose* was shot in the shoulder, foure Captaines with some Lieftenants and Ancients lost their lives, leaving their Ordnance alone upon the Batteries, and ranne away.

(125)

The fift of *Aprill Anno* 1634. The Army of the Catholique League, after some resistance, having taken the Towne of *Hoxter* by assault, the Imperialists made their victory exceeding bloody, sparing neither armed or unarmed, man, woman, or child, putting all to the Sword, and what the Sword could not spoile, they caused the fire to consume, and the dead corpes they cast into the river *Weser*: yea did most inhumanely and butcherly murther and hew in peeces, without respect either of age, sex, or condition: the *Hessish* Generall Lieftenant *Melander* hearing of the cruelty of the Imperialists, sending 1200. Horsemen before his

his Army againſt them, put above 500. to the Sword, and tooke 4. Companies of them priſoners.

(126)

Iune the ſeventh *Anno* 1634. Betwixt *Landshut* and *Pfaffenhoven* in *Bavaria*, *Guſtavus Horn* having the purſuit of the *Bavarian* Generall *Iohn de Werth*, cut in peeces 900. of the *Bavarians*, and *Iohn de Werth* himſelfe hardly eſcaped.

(127)

Iune the 14. *Anno.* 1634. Generall Field Marſhall *Horn* did repriſe and take by aſſault the Towne *Aicha*, put the moſt of the Townesmen and Souldiers to the ſword, hanged the perfidious Commander, who contrary to the agreement and his promiſe, had repoſſeſt himſelfe of the place, from which hee had ſo lately been ejected, before one of the gates, and burned the Towne to the ground.

(128)

Iuly the 12. *Anno* 1634. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* and *Guſtavus Horn* taking *Landshut* in *Bavaria* by aſſault, fired the Caſtle and Suburbs, pillaged the Citie, and put as many as they found in Armes to the Sword. Hither was *Altringer* the *Bavarian* Field Marſhall ſent with ſome troups to ſuccour it, a man knowne to the world, for a prudent and valiant Souldier, but he in a battell being ſlaine, with a ſhot through the head, his Army was routed.

Iuly (129)

Upon the 26. and 27. of *August Anno* 1634. the great, sore, and bloody Battell was fought before *Norlingen*, in which the King of *Hungary* together with the *Bavarians* and *Spanish* Army, under *Cardinall Infant* of *Spaine*, prevailed against the two *Swedish* Generalls Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*, and *Gustavus Horn*, so that the *Swedish* Army being overlayed, and oppressed with multitude of the Imperialists, *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Forces, was forced to give ground, and so were beaten and disordered, that many of the old and best Infanteria were slaine, and divers of the best Commanders killed, hurt, or taken prisoners: amongst others the valiant *Gustavus Horn*, who himselfe, together with the Fieldmarshall *Cratz*, the Generall Major *Rostein*, the Generall Major *Schafelitzki*, Colonell *Hume*, Lieftenant Colonell *Stuart* and *Forbes*, and other high and under Officers were taken prisoners. The young Marquesse *Friderick* of *Anspach*, the Lord *Zerotin*, Colonell, *Sneidewind*, which commanded as Generall Major, Colonell *Wettberger*, Colonell *Grun*, Colonell Lieftenant *Willibart*, Sergeant Major *King*, and seven Scots Captaines, besides Lieftenants, Ensignes, and other Officers were slaine upon the place of Battell. Generall Lieftenant *Hoffkirchen*, and many of other Officers and Commanders were wounded and hurt: what and how many of common Souldiers on both sides were slaine, man had no certainty of it. After this bloody Encounter was ended, the Citie of *Norlin-*

gen

gen, being yeilded to the King of *Hungary*.

17



Joyned with the Imperiall Campe at Norlingen 22 Aug: 1634. w.th 12000 Italian & Spanish forces in which fight he gayned much glory & is Gouerner of Brabant. etc:

17

(130)

The Imperiall Army came from thence, before the Imperiall Citie of *Hailbrun*, and troubled the same with no Ordnance, but only with Granadoes, in such manner, that at once, there were set on fire, and burnt to the ground, above 140. houses. A *Swedish* Lieftenant Colonell *Senger* of *Smidbergers* Regiment, commanding in the Towne, being slaine in a sally, and the Towne taken, in the end of *August*. *Anno* 1634.

(131)

Whereas *July* the fift *Anno* 1634. The Imperialists under command, of the Colonells *Waldeck* and *Schelhammer*, who brought together above 400. Horse and Foot to *Neustat*, did the second attempt to relieve *Hildesheim*, were by the Protestants Army, under the *Swedish* Generall Commissary *Anderson*, and Generall Lieftenant *Usler* defeated; within one houre they fled in a disordered confusion, and the rest of the Army, within a short space was so utterly routed, that of 2500. Horse, scarce 250. returne to *Neustat*; their Foot Forces, being at the first 1500. were almost slaine upon the place. About 1000. prisoners were taken, amongst which were two Lieftenants Colonells, two Majors, seven Ritmasters, three Captaines, 11. Lieftenants 9. Cornets, and 13. Standards. The Citie of *Hildesheim* whereupon, when they within saw themselves deprived of all succour, *July* the 17. was delivered to the *Swedes*.

(132)

After the Battell at *Lignitz*, the *Saxons* Armie under Lieftenant Generall *Arnheim*, marched towards *Olaw*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Rostick*, being advertised of the *Saxons* comming burnt the whole Towne to the ground, and betooke himselfe into the Castle: from thence the *Saxons* did goe to *Oels*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Don Johan de Languiall* yeilded, to the mercy of the *Saxons*, and was taken prisoner, with his 300. Souldiers; likewise in the pursuit of the Imperialists from *Namslaw*, tooke more than 100 prisoners of them, in the moneth of *May Anno* 1634.

(133)

Upon the 29. of *Iune* 1634. the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier*, entered into a set Battell with 15000 Imperialists, under the conduct of their General *Coloredo*, and got a noble victory, neere the Citi of *Griffenberg* in *Silesia*, where the Imperialists lost some 4000. men, slaine upon the place, and many Officers of account, were taken prisoners 30. Cornets. 70. Ensignes, and 38. peeces of Ordnance were gotten by the *Swedes*, by this puissan Army.

(134)

Iuly the fourth *Anno* 1634. The *Saxons* Army though not with strong opposition tooke *Sittau* in *Silesia* by assault; which issue of the assaul was bloody on both sides; the *Saxon* Colonel Lieftenant *Wanger* was slaine, by a bullet of four pound weight, with 50. common Souldiers, and

the Master of the Horse, to the Duke *Saxon Lawenburg*, received a mortall wound: whereof hee died few houres after. On the Imperiall side within was slaine the chiefe Commander, Lieftenant Colonell *Fuchs*, two Captaines, and 60. Souldiers, the rest were taken prisoners, with 12. Ensignes, and two standards of the Enemy. The Citie being plundered by the Souldiers in the furie.

(135)

About this time, the *Saxon* Commander *Donner*, who was guarded with some 400. Horse, lighted upon the young *Maximilian* of *Wallenstein*, of the Imperiall Army, who held his Randevouz neere *Glatz* in *Silesia*, routed his troops, carried away 300. prisoners, and amongst them two Captaines.

(136)

As the *Saxon* Colonell *Daube* tooke the Citie of *Elnbogen*, upon the river *Eger*, he by a stratageme, though it was both well fortified, and well manned, and had but one way of comming to it, quickly entered, and put the Imperiall Garrison therein to the Sword. *July* the 15. *Anno* 1634.

(137)

At this time, the *Saxon* Generall Lieftenant *Arnheim*, and the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier* being sate downe before the Citie of *Prage*, with their Army, they played upon the Citie, with their Canons, for the space of three dayes, and were replayed unto from thence in the like kind, with

great losse on both sides. 900. men of the *Saxons* and *Swedes* there being slaine, of the Imperiall Garrison within consisting of 14000. men, under the Command of *Coloredo*, and *Don Balthasar* two expert and valiant Souldiers, which neither omitted the fortification of the Citie against all faults, nor shunned the danger of fight, lost their lives some 600. after this the *Swedes* and *Saxons* marching off.

(138)

The 25. of *August Anno* 1634. Generall *Bannier* comming with his Army, before the Town of *Satz*, distant from *Egra* three German miles upon the Borders of *Bohemia*, the Imperialists within standing out after his summons, tooke it by force, putting all to the sword in it.

Iohn Bannier Generall of the Infantery



Came into Germany with the king of Sweden 1630. employed afterwards from ȳ king with a strong Army towards Tyrole, Bavaria Lower Saxony and Silesia: did admirable good service in ȳ Battel of Leipzig 1631. is yet still Generall & Chiefe Commander of all ȳ Swedish Army in Pomerland and upon those borders, where he lately ȳ 3. Oct: 1636. obtained a memorable victory against ȳ Imp: & Saxons Forces at Witstock



(139)

The *Swedish* and *Saxons* Armies joyntly marching forward in *Bohemia*, did obtaine a bloody victory on the Enemies side, in taking by assault the Towne of *Limpurg*; wherein did lie foure Companies of Imperiall Dragooners, and three of Foot; the Souldiers assisted with the Citizens, and Boores, and women, threw burning pitch and scalding water upon the Protestants Army, made what resistance they were able, but their unadvised Action, and desperate obstinacy, provoked the invaders to anger, which was not pacified, but with the death of above 2000. persons in that Citie. The principall Commander in the midst of the slaughter with 150. Souldiers retired into the Castle, craved quarter, but was likewise put to the Sword with all those, that were with him. After this cruell victory, some Imperiall succours were comming to releese this place, but those the *Swedes* encountered also, slew a great many, tooke the Waggons and carriages, and forced the rest to a confused flight *August*. the 6. *Anno* 1634.

(140)

August the 12. 1641. Generall *Bannier* advancing with his Army towards *Brundeis*, where hee first got the bridge from the Imperialists, and broke it downe, then cut in peeces 300. *Crabats*, which were hindered in their flight, and lastly tooke the Citie.

Two

(141)

Two thousand Imperialists, assaulted the faire Towne *Hirtzberg*, the 19. of *July*. *Anno* 1634. Although they had a safe-guard, from the Imperial Field Marshall *Coloredo*, and after a small resistance, made by the Inhabitants, set the Suburbs on fire, which was so increased by the wind, that it tooke hold of the Towne also, where the flame so prevailed, that not so much, as one house escaped free: but was burned to the very ground, and there perished in the fire some 36. men, and 2000. beasts.

(142)

The *Saxon* Commander *Bosen*, which lay in Garrison at *great Glogaw* tooke the Citie of *Luben*, in *Silesia*, the 24. of *July Anno* 1634. in the night, put to the Sword all that hee found in Armes, and obtained a rich bootie, from the Imperialists therein.

(143)

The *Saxons* Generall Lieftenant *Arnheim*, with 21. Regiments begirting the Towne *Bautzen*, *Anno* 1634. with a strong siege, wherein was 700. selected Musquetiers, and 200. Horsemen, under the Imperiall Commander *Goltz*, which almost despairing to hold out against such a puissant Army, was willing to come to an agreement, but by lamentable accident by some of the Imperialists, which were ingarrisoned in the Citie, some houses were fired in the Suburbs, the wind being exceeding high and

and strong, carried and dispersed the flame into the Citie, the furions violence of it increasing so fast, that there being not one house left standing in the whole Towne, but all consumed in the flame, the Cathedrall Church was burned to the ground, from the top to the roofe of the Church, and all other materialls that were combustible. A rich and worthy Senator, of chiefe regarded in the Towne, who thought to have safed himselfe, with his wife, children and familie in a Cellar, who were all there most miserable consumed. The dead carcasses were (as it were) baked and consumed together, so that they were forced to put six or seven into one coffin and so bury them. There perished in this mercilesse flame (besides people, which were very many, and their number is not to be knowne) 16000. bushells of meale, besides other corne, innumerable heads of Cattle, with an inestimable value of Goods and treasure. Three streples are remaining, and whosoever had seene the ruines of *Magdeburg*, and this lamentable destruction of *Bautzen*, must and would confesse that *Bautzen* hath more than double surpast *Magdeburg* in sufferings; in regard that this goodly Citie in the space of 17. yeeres, twice so miserably hath beene destroyed; as in the first siege and assault, which did endure 27. houres together, *Anno* 1620. were also burnt in this Towne to the very ground, five goodly Churches, and 1136. faire and costly houses, as is already mentioned. Numb. (8)

The fourth of *January* 1635. The Imperiall Commander *Bamberger*, who had formerly commanded in *Vdenheim*, for the elector of *Tryer* as the *Swedes* tooke it the yeare before, using the benefit of the frost, tooke it forcibly againe, from the *French*, and *Germaine* Souldiers, that till then held it, by an assault. Six Companies, the most of them in heat of bloud, were put to the Sword therein; the Governour himselfe was taken prisoner.



Piccolomini a great Commander first of Walsteins Army after Pappenheim was mortally wounded in the bloody Battel of Lutzen.

Advanced with his owne and ye Cauallery which Pappeheim had seconded ye Imperiall Army with extremitie of resolution, was twice or thrice shot: & whereas his Regiment was that wch first Charged, when ye king of Swe: was slaine, Walstein, rewarded him as much, as was better then 100000 pound Sterlings. 1632 Comanded afterwards ye principall part of ye k: of Hun: Army, was sent to assist ye Spanish Cardinall, Ao 1637

(145)

January the 17. *Anno* 1634. Count *Lodowick* of *Nassaw Dillenburg* tooke the strong Fort *Braunfels*, three *English* miles from the Citie of *Mentz*, to the terrour of the Imperialists, 1400. of whom being quartered thereabout, by assault, having mastered the out-workes, fell upon the head watch, whom he put to the Sword, applied his petards to the gates one, he fired the rest of the gates and so entred, one Lieftenant, two Captaines, three Lieftenants, one Cornet, three Ancients, and many under Officers, and 156. common Souldiers were taken prisoners, besides the losse of many, who were slanie.

(146)

February the 28. *Anno* 1635. A sharp Gonflict fell out betwixt the Imperialists, and the *French*, together with Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* troupes, before the Citie of *Speyer*, in which the *French* and *Swedish* prevailed against the Imperialists, that rhey retired towards the Fort of the same Citie, 800. of them being partly slaine in the Battaile, and in part taken prisoners by Duke *Bernhard*. After this Duke *Bernhard* fell upon the gates of the Suburbs, though it was guarded with 400. men, 300. of these were put to the Sword, and the rest saved by the mercy of the Conquerour. On the Assailants side, were slaine about sixtie men, and about that number wounded. They of qualitie were these, a *French* Baron, Commander of the Regiment of *Normand*,

Normandy. one Lieftenant, one Enſigne, and Captaine more of the *French* Army. Of the Enmies were ſlaine 600. After this bloody Encounter the Imperiall Garriſon in *Speyer*, being no brought to 500. Foot, and 300. Horſe, 90 others being ſlaine in this ſhort time of the ſiege and many taken priſoners, yeelded upon diſcretion. *Meternick* the late Commander and *Hattemberg* Commander of the military men, and *Gotz* the Colonell, who was dangerouſly wounded, with 80. Officers became priſoners, to the *Swediſh* and *French* Generalls. This Citie of *Speyer* was firſt taken by *Mansfeld*, then retaken by *Tilly*, lately recovered by the King of *Sweden*, repoſſeſſed by *John de Werth*, conquered againe by the *French* in this ſiege, and afterwards taken in againe by *Gallas*.

(147)

The 21. of *March*, *Anno* 1635. The Earle of *Eberſtein*, Generall Major of the *Haſſian* Army, ſurpriſed and defeated 1200. *Crabats*, and obtained a noble conqueſt neere *Hirchsfeld* in *Haſſia*. *Illo* Lieftenant Colonell, who was commander of theſe *Crabats*, himſelfe being ſhot through the head, moſt of his Souldiers & Officers were ſlaine and the reſt, which eſcaped with their lives, made priſoners, whom with their baggage, and 500. goodly Horſes the Count of *Eberſtein*, Governour of the ſame Citie, brought into *Caſſell*.

(148)

The ſtrong and goodly Citie of *Ulm* being already

ready blockt up in the end of *February*, *Anno* 1635. by the Imperiall Generall *Gallas*, expected every day to be besieged. In the beginning of *March*. *Anno* 1635. six Companies of their Garrison sallying out of the Citie, fell upon 300. *Crabats*, which were lodged in a neighbour village, slue them every man, and tooke their Colonell alive and brought him into the Citie: also in the end of *Aprill*, a *Swedish* Colonell, who had escaped out of prison from the Imperialists, assisted with the maine body of the Garrison, having in one Sally utterly rooted three whole Imperiall Regiments.

(149)

The seventh of *Iune*. *Anno* 1635. The Imperiall Generall Lieftenant *Hatzfeld*, for *Gallas* being advanced into the lower *Palatinat*, besieged the towne *Keiserslautern*, battered it with his Canon, made breaches in the wall, assaulted it valiantly severall times, and was in the end beaten off, with the losse of 1500. men, by the valiant *Swedish* Colonell *Schombeck* Commander in the same Towne. But the Imperialists fell violently againe upon the Citie, the 7. of *June*, carried by their number and desperate manner, and in the fury, in revenge of their Enemies, 3000. of whom were lost in this siege, put not to the sword, those only, whom they found in armes, but old men also, women, children, and little Infants, without any condition or distinction. Only the Colonell *Schombeck*, of all the *Swedish* Regiment shrewdly wounded, became a prisoner to *Hatzfeld*, and some Citizens saved themselves by much

intreaty, and promise of a large beneficence.

(150)

July the 19. *Anno* 1635. Duke *Bernhar* of *Saxon Weimar*, and the *French* Cardinall *Valette*, who were in all about 18000. Foot and 10000. Horse well disciplined, fell upon th Reare of the Imperiall Generall *Gallas*, and c of some 1600. of his Foot, and above 100 Horsemen, neere *Lanstell*.

(151)

The Cæsarian Field Marshall *Goetz*, marc ing with his Army towards *Hessenland*, summ ned *Zoest*, a small Citie upon the River *Lipp* which refusing to yeeld, was by his Army b sieged, and allmost burnt to the ground, by t *Granadoes* cast out of the Campe the 9. of *Sep tember*. *Anno* 1635.

(152)

About the middle of *October*. *Anno* 163 A bloody and sore Battell, was fought at *Wi stock*, in which the *Swedish* Generall *Iohn Ban nier* got a glorious victory, against the Elect of *Saxonie*, and the Imperialists, where was hard and long doubtfull Combat. Of the Impe riall chiefe Commanders were slaine; the two Generall Majors *Wilsdorp*, and *Goltz*, and *Ma razini* himselfe deadly wounded, and five Co lonells slaine, whereof threee are particularise by name, *Wilzberger*; young *Hatzfeld* and *Ku nige*

nigell besides Rittmasters, Captaines, and divers Officers, and by 7000. of common Souldiers slaine upon the place of *Battell*, and many others more, which fell by the Sword, of the *Swedes* in the prosecution, six whole Regiments as *Coloredoes*, *Wendensales*, *Walsteins*, *Goltz*, *Eracts*, and *Pappenheimes*, being totally ruined. Prisoners were taken 1500. amongst which were 170. Officers, and 146. women of quality, wives to the Cæsarian, and *Saxon* Colonells, and their Officers. 143. Cornets and Ensignes. 14. peeces of Ordnance, and 8000. Wagons were left to the Conquerors. On the Swedes side were slaine 1000. and upwards, amongst were of account the two Colonells, *Berghawer*, and *Conigham*, foure Lieftenants Colonells, and sundry Ritmasters, Captaines, and under Officers. Colonell *Cracaw*, *Linse*, and *Gun* were wounded.

(153)

The Fourth of *November Anno* 1636. The *Swedish* Army under Generall *Bannier*, fell upon 300. *Saxons* Horsemen; the avantguard of seven Regiments, under the *Saxon* Generall Major *Dehne*, neere the Fort of *Mansfelt* whom the *Swedish* environed round about, put the greater part to the Sword, and tooke the rest both Officers, and common Souldiers prisoners.

(154)

About this time the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier* receiving intelligence, of two Imperiall Regiments

ments enquartered not farre from *Helmstat*, routed them totally, and cut in peeces the most part of them.

(155)

November the 15. *Anno* 1636. The Count of *Eberstein*, Generall Major to the *Landgrave* of *Hessen*, hearing of the Imperialists march, and how the *Swedes* pursuit after them, made all the haste he could to stop their journey, falling upon the Reere-guard, commanded by Generall *Goetz* neere *Rotenburg*, upon the river *Fulda*, where being compassed in behinde and before, by the *Swedes* and *Hassians*, foure of his best Regiments, were cut in peeces, and also defeated. three peeces of Canon. 13. Ensignes, 300. Horse being taken; 800. Imperialists more were also not farre from this place, from the *Hassian* Commander *Gunterot* slaine and taken.

(156)

December the 16. *Anno* 1636. The Imperial Commander *Geleen* being upon his march, with foure Regiments towards *Westphalia*, to unite his Army to *Goetz* and *Hatzfeld* the two Imperial Generall Majors, was encountred by the *Swedish* Generall Major *Stalhanse* about *Mamingen*, who slew 700. of them upon the place, tooke neere as many prisoners, and amongst the rest, the two Colonells, *Manteuffell* and *Ramsdorff*, gained three peeces of Ordnance, and pursued the rest almost to *Wurtzburg*, Generall *Geleen*

Geleen and the Count of *Furstenberg* saved themselves with much difficultie.

(157)

In the beginning of *January Anno* 1637. the *Swedish* Generall Major *Stallhanse*, who having passed the river *Sala*, cut off the bridge behinde him, in three severall Skirmishes with the Imperiall Commander *Hatzfeld*, who led the *Avantguard* of ten Regiments, ruinated foure of them utterly not without much losse of his owne partie. After this the *Hassian* troupes, after a sharp conflict with the Imperiall Count *Budiani*, and his *Crabats*, cut in peeces 300. of them, himselfe was forced to flight, and carried with them 26. p risoners, all or most of them of note, and eminent Commanders in the Army. In another place the *Hassians* falling upon foure Companies Cæsarians, which lay in a small Citie, put them all to the *S*word, and returned home with 150. Horse and other good bootie, and baggage, of which they had spoyled the Imperialists.

(158)

A bloody time fell out betwixt the Imperiall Generalls, and *Banniers* Forces, *March* the 23. *Anno* 1637. The *Swedes* advancing with six full Regiments, burned the Citie and Castle of *Stralen* to the ground, and surprised one of the Cæsarian Quarters neere *Wurtzen*, carried away 300. Wagons laden with baggage: the Cæsarians burning hereupon many faire townes to the ground, that

that 44. severall fires within two Leagues compasse, might at once been discovered to the eye. Colonell *Slang* being sent by *Bannier* with 1500. Horse towards *Leisnick*, and *Eylenburg*, in his returne at *Wurzen*, defeated two Imperiall Regiments, carried away their baggage, slewe 600. upon the place, takes many prisoners, amongst which were two Ritmasters, five Lieftenants, and many other Officers. Generall *Bannier* in the absence of Colonell *Slang*, purposely to bring a generall terrour upon the Armie of the Imperialists, falling upon 2000. Imperiall Horse, whom he defeated and routed utterly. This victory incited him to proceed further, and appearing in Battell arry before the Enemies Campe, another sharpfight fell out, where the *Swedes* encountered with three Imperiall Regiments, charged them so furiously, that abovt 300. of them were slaine, and so many drowned in the river.

(159)

The Bavarian Generall *John de Werth* with the strenhgt of his army, which consisting 4300. Horses, and as many Foot, foure severall times did assault Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar*, neere *Ensisheim*, but was still repulsed with losse of above 1000. in severall conflicts. 500. dead corpes being found dead upon the place, and all the Officers of one whole Regiment slaine, and so Duke *Bernhard* with the losse of 130. of his men, got a happy victory. After this Battell was ended, Duke *Bernhard* with the *Rhinegrave*, took by assault the Towne *Ensisheim*, and slue as many

as

as they found in Armes. The Officers were made prisoners, and the rest came to serve under Duke *Bernhards* Colours.

(160)

June the 5. *Anno* 1637. The Imperiall Generall *John de Werth* with his owne forces, and 24. Cornets of *Crabats*, commanded by *Ysolani*, going to relief *Kentzingen*, was beaten and defeated by Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*, who slue and routed 500. of his Foot, and three squadrons of his *Cavallery*, with the losse of 100. of his owne.

(161)

Iune the 6. *Anno* 1637. Generall *Bannier* lighting upon some certaine Companies of the *Saxons* Commander in the Towne of *Meissen*, owne Foot Regiment enclosed them with his Army, and put them all to the Sword, not leaving one to carry newes of his fellowes misfortune. This done, by a stratageme he presently surprised the Towne, who came also in with his *Cavallery*, made himselfe Master of the Citie, putting also to the Sword, some few only excepted, which saved themselues in the Castle with the Governour *Meurer*.

(162)

June the 15. *Anno* 1637. The Imperiall Gommander *Mercy* in behalfe of *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain* with 13. Regiments of Horse and foure of Foot, to hinder Duke *Bernhard* with his Army, from passing the river *Soane*. Duke *Bernhard* having

ving notice of the *Lorraines* designe, put his men into Battalia, towards the River, where after a great Encounter Duke *Beruhard* got the victory neere *Sangre* upon the borders of *Lorraine*. All the three Germain Regiments of the Imperialists, 50. persons excepted, were slaine, or brought into captivity 500. dead corpes of them being found upon the place, and 900. taken prisoners. 3000. Horses gained by this victory. Prisoners of note were these, the Count of *Reux* Colonell, two Lieftenants Colonells. ten Captaines of Horse, 9. Lieftenants, 14. Cornets, 13 Quarter-Masters 37. Corporalls. 13. Trumpets. 426. common Souldiers, and 400. Dragooners. But 16. Ensignes gained by the victory, were sent to the King of *France*. This defeat was seconded by another *Mercy* having rallyed up his broken Army with 2000. Horse, was againe defeated by the *Rhine-grave*, who slew 400. of them upon the place, put the rest to flight, and pursued them to *Veson*.



Then was left with halfe of the kings Army in Franconia, by his great valour & manhood obtained victory in ye Battel of Lutzen: halfe the Swedish Army was cõmitted to him after ye kings of Sweden death is now Generall for ye King of France and ye confederate Princes in Lorraine Alsatia & about ye Rhine, where in this present yeare ye 3 of March, 1638. got a glorious Victory against ye Imperialist before ye Towne of Rhinfelden.

(163)

August the first, *Anno* 1637. the *Swedish* Colonell *Wrangell*, being advertised that in new *Brandenburg*, lay ten companies of Imperiall Dragooners, making in all about 700. Horse, under the command of their Colonell *Debroll*, and 300. other Horse commanded by *Winsen*, drew out 800. of the most valiant in the Army at *Anclam*, marched directly against them, surprised and slue the major part of them, tooke 300. prisoners, with three Lieftenant Colonells, two Ritmasters, and three Captaines, with two Cornets, gained in the Battaile.

(164)

August the second *Anno* 1637. *Slang* the *Swedish* Colonell was attended with the like good Fortune falling upon two *Brandenburgish* Regiments, under the conduct of Colonell *Dobitz*, neere *Shiffelbein*, hee surprised them sodainly, defeated them totally, and put them all to the Sword, except 200. whom he made Captives.

(165)

About the midst of *August*, *Anno* 1637. the Imperiall Generall *Gallas* falling upon the Castle of *Uckermund*, where the young Lieftenant Colonell *Wrangell* lay, tooke it by assault, and put the *Swedes* to the Sword.

(166) The

(166)

The third of *March* new stile, *Anno* 163
Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* got a glorio
victory before *Rheinfelden*, where he the Imper
all Army under Command Generall *Iohn*
Werth twice intirely defeated, having slaine i
the first skirmish, about the passe of *Bicken* 40
and 600. taken prisoners, with 10. Cornets
the Enemy; and in the second Combat betwi
the same Citie, *Rheinfelden*, and *Lauffenberg*
1200. more cut in peeces upon the place of Ba
tel, and 2500. were taken prisoners, the most
them Officers, and men of qualitie, as Gen
rall *Iohn de Werth* himselfe, together with t
Italian Duke of *Savelly*, *Generall* Lieftenant *En*
kenford, Generall Major *Sperreuter*, besides 1
Colonells and Lieftenants Colonells, 106. Rit
masters, Captaines and Ancients, with 11
Cornets and Ensignes. On Duke *Bernhar*
side slaine not above 500. in the Battell, b
amongst them Lieftenent Generall *Iohn Phil*
Rhinegrave, and some other Officers.

(167)

Upon the fourth of *March*. *Anno* 1638. Th
Imperiall Generall *Klitzingen* with 200. Hor
and Foot, surprised and tooke in by assault t
strong Towne and Fort *Gartz* in *Pomere*
wherein all that he found in Armes of the *Swedi*

Garriso

garrison, were put to the Sword, taking prisoner in it Generall Major *Trumond*, two Lieftenant Colonells, eleven Captaines with 12. Ensignes.

(*.*)

FINIS.

ERRATA.

NVmb. 19. *line* 11. for no both, *read* on both. by num.
20. in the *mar.* for 2627. *r.* 1623. numb. 22. *l.* 1.
Anguſt, *r.* Auguſt. numb. 22. *l.* 12. for Stick *r.* Slick. at
the numb. 23. for numb. 42. *r.* 24. numb. 32. *l.* 6. for fi
r. flight. numb. 52. *l.* 5. for *Baiudtzen*, r. *Bauditz*
numb. 53. for reſiſtancie, *r.* reſiſtance. after numb.
r. 55. which is left out. numb. 72. *l.* 6. for 1631.
1632. numb. 114. *l.* 3. for and *r.* unto. numb. 122
9. *dele.* and. numb. 129. *l.* 31. for *Nortingen* r. *Norling*
numb. 143. *l.* 4. for was, *r.* were. by numb. 144.
145. in the *m.* for 1634. *r.* 1635. *Vlt. pag.* for 1635. *r.* 163

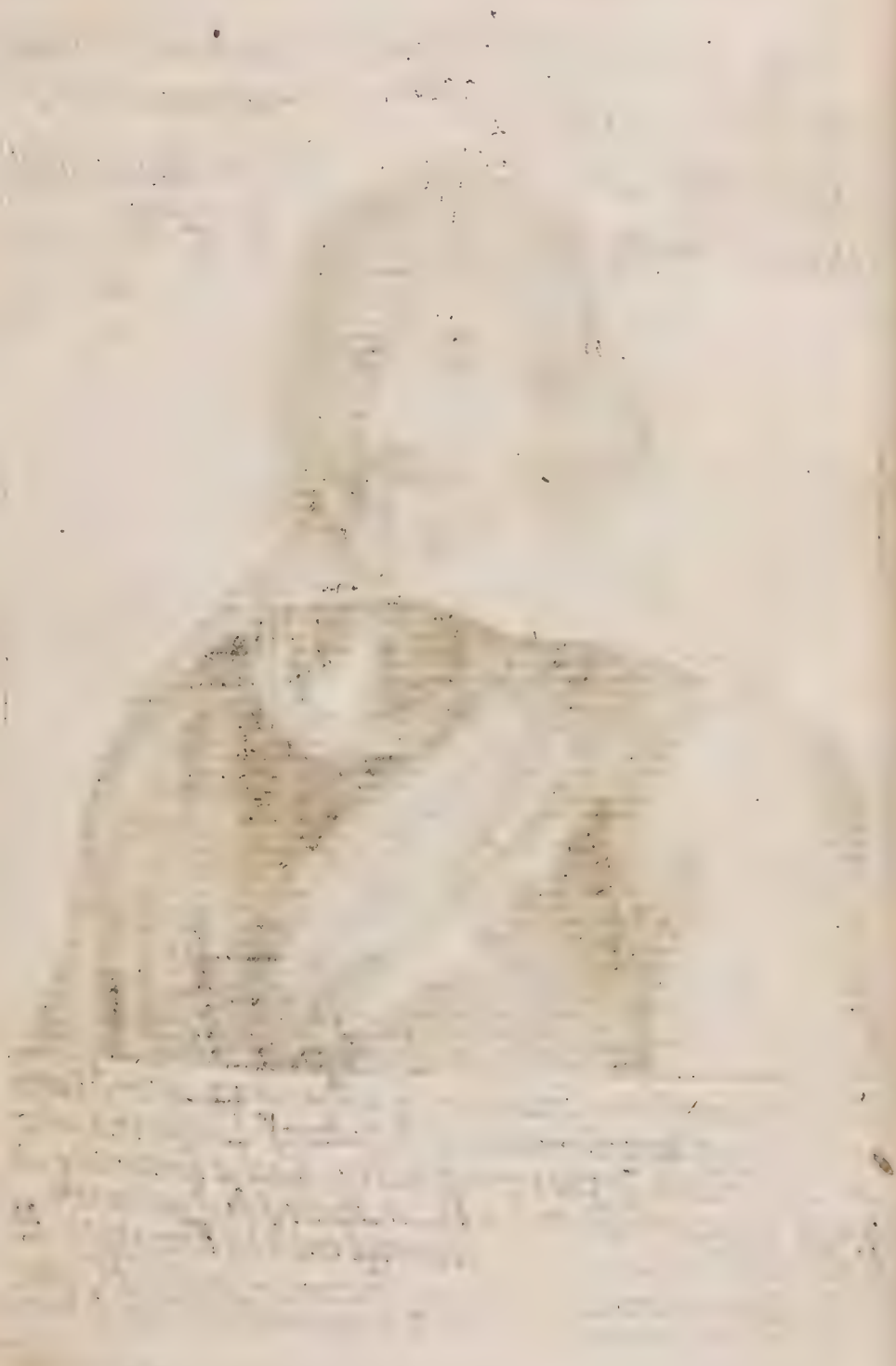
Here is alſo a more large Relation of t
Battell lately fought for *Rhinefelden* b
twixt *Iohn de Werth*, and Duke *Bernha*
Saxon Weimar, and with more circu
ſtances, as is mentioned. Numb. 166.



John de werth a Bauarian Commander tooke in the Citie of Anspach, and was rewarded with the honr. of the Marquisat there of by the K: of Hungary

Made an inuasion in Franconia y. 10 Au: 1634 after y battel of Norlingen being Joyned with y Duke of Loraine, tooke in many places in the vper Alsatia, had a Fortunate attempt against y French in Picardi 1636, did goe with Picolomini to Luxinberg, returned with his Army into Alsatia 1637 where hee had many Incounters with y Rhine graue and Saxon Weimar, who tooke him prisner in Battel before Rhinefeld 1638

Anno
1635.



THE LAMENTATIONS OF GERMANY.

WHEREIN,

As in a Glasse, we may behold her miserable condition, and reade the woefull effects of sinne.

Composed by Dr. *Vincent* Theol. an eye-witnesse thereof; and illustrated by Pictures, the more to affect the Reader.

Hereunto are added three Letters, one whereof was sent to the Dutch Consistory in *London*, under the hand and seales of 14. distressed Ministers of *Swyburggen* in *Germany*.

LAMENT. 1. 12.

Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? Behold and see, if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me, in the day of his fierce anger.

LONDON,
Printed by *E. G.* for *Iohn Rothwell*, and are to be sold at the signe of the Sunne in S:. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

To the Reader.

BEhold here, as in a Glaſſe, the mournefull face of a ſiſter Nation, now drunke with miſery; according to what God threatned by the Prophet *Ieremy*. Should I endeavour by all the memorable particulars, which might be accumulated, to amplifie this ſad theme, the third part would bee ſufficient to weary thee or blinde thy eyes with teares, if thy heart were not adamantine. I record but a ſmall portion of what I have ſeene, what I have had from ſufficient teſtimonies. Gall and Wormewood are taſted in a drop, and ſo may the great Ocean. Onely the thing I deſire, is to move thy Chriſtian heart to compaſſionate the eſtate of thy poore brethren, ſo lamentable, and almoſt deſperate, that thou mayeſt (at leaſt) by

B113952

by the vials of thy prayers poured out in their behalfe helpe to appeale this wrath of Heaven which is upon them. Remembring withall, that as wee know not what hangeth over our owne heads, so we are not ignorant of our owne indeserts. Our Native Countrey did sometimes suffer in like manner, if not measure, as in the civill wars, and other times. Now we are free, and live in peace, every man under his owne Vine, under his owne Fig-tree; Let us not forget to bee thankfull for this unto the God of peace, and withall to shunne those provocations, for which hee maketh a fertile land barren, a populous Land desolate, even the iniquity of them that dwell therein.

Thine *P. Vincent.*

Preface Exhortatory:
Touching the use which is to be made of the ensuing Narration.

Men and brethren:

HEre *followes (according to the table)* A true representation of the miserable estate of Germany. *A most grave, serious, and weighty subject. and above all other most necessary for us to peruse, and ponder. Wee for the present have* Halcion dayes. *Sitting as the people under* Salomon, Every man under his owne Vine, and Fig-tree; No complayning in our streets, no carrying into Captivity. *For which all honour and praise be to him, whose mercy it is that wee are not consumed. And yet there may be* a lengthening of our tranquility, *if wee would walke worthy of those mercies which we doe inioy, and* learne righteousnesse by the judgements of God, which are made manifest.

One especiall meanes effectually tending hereunto, is to be acquainted with the passages of Gods providence abroad, and to make such use of his dreadfull judgements as he himselfe in Scripture directs us to. For our information in the state of things abroad, these ensuing schedules may helpe such as have no better intelligence. Wherein such passages are related, as may make both our eares tingle to heare them. *The heads insisted on are* the Arrowes of the Almighty; *Sword, Famine, and Pestilence, together with their pale and grisly attendants. Extortion, Rapine, salvage cruelty, desolations, deaths of all kinde. A sad and dismall troope.*

The subject on which all these evils light, is Germany; *a neighbouring countrey well knowne. The Throne of Europes Empire. This is now the Stage whereon most direfull Tragedies are acted. And therein as well the* Protestants (*the more the pity*) *as the* Papists: *no difference for religions sake; nor any respect of persons, ages, sexes, or conditions.* The fowles of the ayre may therein eate the flesh of Kings, Captaines, and mighty men. The flesh of horses, and them that sit on them. Yea, the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great, *Rev.* 19. 18.

The instances and particulars which are here recorded are such as may seeme incredible, and cause wondring unto astonishment, yet is there nothing but what may well be counted probable, a few things considered. As first, what God threatens in this kinde for breach of his Law.

Deut.

Dent. 28. 53, *&c.* Thou shalt eate the fruite of thine owne body, the flesh of thy sonnes and daughters——. The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eyes shall be evill toward his brother, and toward the wife of his bosome, and towards the remnant of children which hee shall leave: so that he will not give to any of them the flesh of his children, whom he shall eate, &c.

Then what particular instances we have of like things upon like occasions in Scripture, as in the siege of Samaria, 2 King. 6. 28, 29. *The certainety of the generals is beyond all exception, among those that will believe any thing more than they see with their eyes, and feele with their hands. The time, and space that the wars have endured addes much to the probability of all effects avoucht. The current yeere making up full twenty since the beginning. During all which* Germany *hath beene* Acheldama, a field of blood. *Vnder this word* (warre) *more evill and mischiefe is comprehended than can be uttered. Weigh all things duly, the severall kinds of warre, forraigne and domesticke; by invasions, by insurrections, the same persons, and places being to day Conquerours, and to morrow conquered, over and over againe, and all things every day worse and worse; we may well conclude,* the one halfe hath not beene told us.

I hope none among us are so prophane as to say what is this to us, be it all be true? and few so ignorant, as not to know what God requireth of us

in

in this regard. Yet it's too manifest, that most are so careleſſe, that they neede a Monitor to twit them by the eare. I have therefore partly upon intreatie, and chiefly for affection unto the thing it ſelfe, endevoured briefly to ſpeake ſomething unto that end. The Lyon hath roared, who will not feare? The Lord hath ſpoken, who can but prophecie, *Amos* 3. 8. Salvian *in his time, tooke great paines to prove there was a providence, when the then ſuppoſed barbarous* Goths *and* Vandalls *broke in upon the Empire, as the Sea doth ſometimes over flow the banke. But mee thinkes that alone were enough to manifeſt* the finger of *God, which bred the doubt in men Atheiſticall. How exceeding fully is the Scripture for the proofe of this?* That God is Authour of all Judgements, and therefore in all wee ought to looke up unto him. *All Captaines and their armies are but Sergeants under* the Lord of hoſts; that man of warre, and God of battell. The Aſſyrian is the rod of Gods anger, the ſtaffe in their hand is Gods indignation, *Iſay* 10.5. There is no evill in a City but he doth it. Behold (*ſaith the Pſalmiſt*) what deſolations the Lord hath made in the earth, *Pſal.* 46.8. *If a Sparrow fall not to the ground, but* according to the will of our heavenly Father, *much leſſe are millions of men mowed downe with the ſword, but according to his righteouſneſſe in Iudgement.*

It is alſo cleare out of Scripture, that wee ought to lay to heart thoſe Iudgements of God, which wee are acquainted with, and eſpecially his greater Iudgements

God

God sends one place to consider of another: Goe yee now unto my place, which was in *Shilo*, where I set my name at the beginning, and see what I did to it for the wickednesse of my people Israel, *Ier.* 7. 12. *saith God to the men of Ierusalem.*

And who makes question, but that those Churches, Nations, Persons, *and* Places, *which have speciall relation one unto another, sacred or civill, in the bonds of Religion, neighbourhood or commerce, are more especially bound mutually to consider and bemoane one anothers conditions.*

This likewise is evident, that our Church and State, and every member of the same, ought upon speciall consideration, to be cordially affected with the miseries of Germany. *They are of the same Religion with us, Christians as wee are; our peace is the weaker for want of theirs; many of our owne have suffered with them. But above all is the affliction of that* Royall Lady, *our Gracious Soveraignes onely sister, who hath suffered already in her Royall Person, and may suffer yet more in her posterity, but God forbid. But what is it that wee must doe, or learne from the state of things in* Germany? *The particulars are severall, in severall regards. In relation to God, to them, and to our selves.*

In regard of God. Wee must acknowledge the infiniteresse of his wisdome, and unsearchableresse of his Indgements, and take heede of rash assigning the cause. Some lay all the blame upon the Protestants, *as if their division among themselves, and unnecessary separation (in their phrase) from the* Church of Rome, *were the*

root

roote of all. But is it not more likely, that Germany drinkes now of the cup of wrath, becauſe ſhee hath long drunke of the cup of ſundry great abominations? *The generall cauſe, which is ſinne, wee all acknowledge: It were a happineſſe to know the ſpeciall, according unto that,* Fœlix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. *But ſuch a ſpirit of diſcerning God gives not unto all. They themſelves beſt know their owne waies, caſe and ſtate, and therefore wee may leave it unto them to conſider of the ſpeciall cauſes, whom it moſt concernes.* But who will not feare the Lord, and glorifie his Name, who onely is holy, and whoſe judgements are made manifeſt, *Rev.* 15.4.

In reſpect of them, firſt let us ſympathize: grieve with them that grieve. Rom. 12. 15. and weepe with them that weepe. *We are all members of one and the ſame myſticall body, whereof Chriſt is head. Our peace and ſecurity is in a great meaſure bound up in theirs: their troubles may increaſe ours; as they have already occaſioned many feares, cares and expences: Witneſſe the great levie of ſouldiers at ſome times, and not a little chargeable Embaſſages from our King and State. Next of all, we are to pray for them, that God would reſtore peace, and make up all breaches.* Giving the Lord no reſt, untill hee make *Ieruſalem* the praiſe of the earth. Abraham *interceded long for* Sodome, *how much more ought we to do the like for them? And yet further, as we have ability and opportunity, we ought to help and ſuccour them, miniſtring to their neceſſities, receiving of their profugates, and intertaining them into our*

boſomes

bosomes, when they fly from their owne to us. Many of ours found among them a shelter from the storme in our Marian daies, *and doe still, no doubt, blesse God for our peace, notwithstanding their owne warres.*

In respect of our selves, there be many instructions which we may learne from the Lecture *of their calamities. No privileges can finally secure a sinfull people; for what have we to glory in that they had not? The seedes of all their evills are sowne in our fields. There be likewise divers duties that wee should abound in the more: In repentance, lest we bring upon our selves the like: In prayer, that God would blesse our state and government, that by the wisedome thereof we may be led along in such waies as may propagate our peace unto posterity: In patience under those chastisements which we suffer. Though the hand of God hath long beene upon many Cities and Townes, and* his Arme be strerched out still *upon some of them, yet is our misery, happinesse, in comparison of theirs: If a gentle plague alone have affrighted us all, What would Sword and Famine with it doe?*

But what doe wee? Wee put farre away the evill day, and cause the seat of violence to come neere: Wee drinke wine in bowles, and anoint our selves with the chiefe ointments, but are not grieved for the afflictions of *Ioseph*, *Amos* 6. 3. & 6. *This*

is

is no small sinne, and if once the day of our visitation come, a small chastisement on Gods part will not be all. Oh that wee would consider, the Vials of Gods wrath are pouring forth, as well on his owne Churches for correction, as on their adversaries unto destruction. *Who knowes how fast the cup may passe round? Gods arrowes are all fleete.* The curse of God goeth forth over the face of the whole earth, *Zach.* 5. 3. *If the sinnes of* Sodome *be found in* Samaria, *and the sinnes of* Samaria *in* Ierusalem, *they shall all pledge each other: for God is no respecter of persons. Are there no drunkards but in* Germany? *Or, doth God hate sinne in them alone? What are wee, that God should alwaies spare us? Many cry,* Peace, Peace, *and I with the Prophet* Ieremy *say* Amen. The Lord doe so, the Lord performe the words of them which propheſie of nothing but good, *Iere.* 28. 6. *But its good to remember that of the Apostle, when they cry,* Peace, Peace, *&c.* Gloss. ordin. *in Ierem.* 7. 12. Quicquid illo populo fecit Deus, timeamus: cum nos similia faciamus. *Yet no such clouds* (blessed bee God) *arise over our heads, as those wherewith her horizon is darkned. But stormes arise suddenly.* God creates good and evill, *brings both when there is no appearance or cause of suspicion. Not to feare, is cause enough to bee affraid, if we could so reflect upon our selves:* As God brings

light

light out of darkneſſe, ſo darkneſſe out of light. *How faire roſe the Sunne upon* Sodome, *that day it rained fire and brimſtone? How poore a thing was a cloud like a mans hand, to prognoſticate abundance of raine by? But I muſt* manum de tabula. *Well then, reade on, reade and ſpare not, reade and conſider, reade and weepe, imagine the Booke to be* Germany *it ſelfe, their caſe ours, and* our ſoules in their ſoules ſtead. *Do as* Nehemiah *did, when he heard of the ſtate of* Ieruſalem, *and the Temple therein.* He ſate downe and wept, mourned and faſted certaine daies, and prayed before the Lord God of Heaven, *Neh.* 1.4. *Would we but doe the like for our ſelves and them, God would aſſuredly reſtore their peace, and continue ours, for which I ſhall ever heartily pray, and ſo reſt*

A well-wiſher to all the
Churches of God.

Snalles and froges eagerly eaten



Eatinge dead mens guts and Interalls



A diuines wife saw 6 of her Children ley starued before her eyes. Corne 3 pounds 18 shilling a bushell.



A Copy of a Letter sent by the Ministers of *Germany* to the *Dutch Church in* London.

SInce the Imperialists passing the Rhine, first entred into our Countrey, which is almost two yeeres agoe, destruction hath come upon us like a whirlewind, and sudden desolation hath depopulated this our most flourishing Countrey; our Cities are turned into Townes, our Townes into Villages, our Villages into Cottages; where before were a thousand, there now scarce a hundred, & where an hundred, there the tenth is hardly left alive: Those which the sword hath spared, the Pestilence hath consumed, those which the Pestilence hath left, Famine hath destroyed, & the small remnant which pale-fac'd Famine hath not devoured, are so transcendently miserable, as it even

even exceeds the most hyperbolicall expressions of the loftiest Rhetorician, yet that your thoughts may be elevated to a higher pitch, and more serious consideration, wee will give you some instances, some examples. After that the Cæsarean forces the last yeere had taken *Swybruggen*, and passing with a numbersome army towards *Lotharinge*, had destroyed all round about; there followed such a fearefull Famine, that the most part of men, especially of them that dwelt in the country, being urged by pressing necessity, was driven to feed on *Acrons*, all manner of herbs, rootes, briers, nettles, grasse, leaves of trees, so that wee may truely take up the complaint of the *Psalmist*, (though there it is to be taken in another sense) that man is become like the beast that perisheth: but further, the intralls of beasts, the skins of beeves, sheep, horses, the haire being first burn'd, was highly prised, yea, Snailes, Frogs with their guts & egs, the flesh of Dogs and Cats, carrion that had bin dead six weeks, or more, hath beene valued

at

at a great rate, nay, sometimes not the price, but a sword hath decided who should have a young colt, or some such like thing, though not halfe a yard long. Two women did so long fight with their fists for horse-flesh, that one of them died, yea, in some, Famine made such a rage, that they did not abstaine from mans flesh. In a Parish neere unto *Sweybruggen*, a brother and a sister surviving their Parents, and the sister also dying, hee (we tremble in the very writing) fed upon his sister, and devoured the thighes of his mother; in the Diocesse of *Blissoe Capellana* the corpses of men starv'd, whose skins cleaved to their bones, so that whilest they were alive, we might truely have said, that their flesh did but insunerall their buried ghosts, yet they being dead, had their inwards, their heart and lungs taken out, and devoured, and that which is more, they have laine in waite to intercept passengers, and those whom they have taken, after they have killed them, they make their owne bellies their graves. A boy of some three yeeres old, the

sonne of a souldier in *Biten* territory, was stollen and carried away by a begger, as she was about to strangle him with a halter, the mother opportunely comming, rescued him, and moved with wrath and indignation slew her, these are the fearefull effects of Famine, so that if we scape the being devoured by others, yet hunger will even famish us: the widow of *Iohn Peters Laeri*, Minister, saw before she died (O dreadfull spectacle) sixe of her children perish with Famine. The widow of *Albogastus Rumela* perished her selfe, and foure children, and when they are extinguished by Famine (if they escape being eaten of others) they lie unburied, stinking and torne in pieces by dogges, wolves, and other beasts. Some having eaten mad dogges, were taken with phrensie themselves, and ragingly died. Hence comes such a wilderneſſe, that in 300 parishes there's not any left alive, those few that remaine, hide themselves in the Woods, and in the Townes, the tenth man doth not survive, and many of them too

having

having their strength dried up, totter to and fro, nodding and sliding like carved pictures without life, and many being no longer able to stand, fall down in the middest of the streets, groveling on the ground, and being only able to aske for sustenance are ready to give up the ghost. This is the state of our afflicted Countrey, so that we may lament, as *Esay*. *The daughter of Sion is like a City of devastation, like a Summer cottage in a Garden, like a little house in a Vineyard. If the Lord of Hosts had not left us a remnant, we had beene as Sodome and as Gomorrah.*

In the Dukedom of *Sweybruggen* are left

Ministers.	40	Widowes	16
Schoolemasters.	16	Children	140
Wives.	52	Orphanes	18

Somme 292 Persons.

The names of all the Ministers of *Sweybrugen* sent forth under hand and seale:

Johanes Wilthelmus Rauschius Pastor Numbacensis, Exul.
Johannes Christianus Neuhorelius Pastor Ohmbacensis, Exul.

This we have had from such good hands, even from the Dutch Consistory in *London*, where the Originall is, that it must needs seeme malitious ignorance in any that will but faint in the beliefe thereof.

Sweybruggen.
November 14. 1636.

A

A Copy of a Letter written by a worthy Minister of *Meissenheim*, upon the edge of the Lower *Palatinate*, the 1. of *Feb.* 1637.

Cæterum, quis patriæ nostræ afflictissimæ status sit, ex aliis procul dubio percepistis, omnia (ut Poetæ verbis utar) in pejus ruere, & retro pede lapsa referri; quocunq; enim oculos vertimus, nihil nisi miseriam, & horrendam παυολεθειαν *cernimus: Militis insolentia & truculentia omnem ferè superat fidem, Biponti ipsa Illustrissimorum Ducum ante multos annos defunctorum, spe prædæ, sepulcra violare, in eorum cadavera sævire, ossa disturbare & comminuere non veriti sunt): Annonæ Caritas tanta, quanta in his terris nunquam audita, medimnus siliginis vix octodecim comparatur Imperialibus thaleris, & cum summo vitæ periculo hûc portatur; certè nisi Deus Opt. Max. veluti* ἀπομηχανὴς *manus auxiliatrices ferat, paucissimis illis incolis, qui adhuc*

Παυολεθειαν, i. e. A devastation of Townes & Villages.

ἀπομηχανὴς, from above.

huc superstites sunt, & hactenus maximâ partem pomis pirisque victitarunt, quoque inedia pereundum erit; Famis Sagunthinæ, Samaritanæ, Hierosolymitanæ, præ atrocissimis illis, quæ in nostrâ (proh dolor!) patriâ evenêre, exemplis ferè ludicra sunt; ante 2. hebdomadas in pago Ilvesheim Incola (vir alioquin honesti nominis) vicini sui absentis ædes intrat, aliquid panis aufert, exire volentem interpellat puer octo quasi annorum, & comminatur, quòd cognato suo, apud quem vixerat hactenus, redeunti furtum hoc propalare velit, ibi continuò sceleratus ille instinctu mali genii accurrit, & puero falce putatoria miserè jugulum abscindit: In pago Steinhausen propè Hornbacum fœmina quædam puellam 12 annorum, blandis verbis pellectam, puerumque quinque annorum molitoris filium (horresco referens) trucidavit, & cum vicinâ devoravit; Milites præsidiarii Bipontini excurrentes in pagum hunc irruunt fortuitò, & ædes infanticidæ hujus nefariæ, nidore allecti, intrant, omnes angulos rimantur, tandem vas adipe humano refertum, Caputque prius aquâ fervente maceratum,

ratum, exinde in furno tostum reperiunt, ipsam captivam Bipontum trahunt, ubi 24. Ianuarii pœnas infandi hujus infanticidii dedit meritas, seque præterito anno duos insuper liberos prope Landoviam & Annæ villam matasse confessa est; altera fœmina, quæ particeps harum carnium fuit, adhuc in vinculis tenetur, se enim hujus facinoris affinem fuisse constanter pernegat. Talia (proh dolor!) indies audire cogimur, tristissima exempla: ô vere malesuadam famem! ô ingenia verè Cyclopica! ô horrendam metamorphosin, quâ homines omnem humanitatem exuentes, truculentissimarum bestiarum naturam induunt, & verè λυκάνθρωποι, seu Lycaones fiunt!

λυκάνθρωποι, id est, woolvish men.

Fredericus Goelerus,

Pastor Meissenheimensis.

The

The same in English.

WHat the state of our most afflicte
Countrey is, without all doub
you have perceived by others; a
things (as I may use the words of the Poet
have runne together for the worse, and sli
with a backward foot; for wheresoever we
cast our eyes, wee see nothing but misery
and an horrid devastation of Townes and
Villages; the insolency and cruelty of th
Souldiers exceeds all beliefe, they have no
beene afraid, for the hope of prey in *Swey*
bruggen to violate the Tombes of the illu
strious Dukes many yeeres agoe deceased
to exercise cruelty on their corps, to disturb
and diminish their bones. The deareness
of provision is such as never hath beene
heard of before in this land, a bushell of
Corne is scarsely got with 18 *Rix Dollers*,
which is foure pounds one shilling English
money; which is hither brought with the
extreme danger of their lives that bring it.
Surely, without our good God from above

should

should lend us his helping hand, those few Inhabitants which yet remaine alive, and hitherto for the most part have lived on apples and peares, must needs perish. The Famine of *Saguntum*, *Samaria*, *Ierusalem*, if they are but paralleld with those most grievous ones (oh our griefe!) that have befalne us in our Countrey; seeme but trifles. About a fortnight since, an Inhabitant of the village of *Ilvesheim* (a man otherwise of a good report) comming into the house of his neighbour, when he was absent, tooke a little bread, intending to goe out, a child of some eight yeares of age called after him, and threatned him, that when his Cousen came home, with whom he lived, that he would make manifest his theft presently; that wicked fellow ranne unto him, and with a pruning hooke miserably cut his throate. In the Village of *Steinhaus* neere *Hornebach*, a certaine woman having allured unto her with enticing words a girle of 12. yeares old, and a boy of 5, a Millers son (I tremble in the relating)

killed

killed them both, and devoured them wit
her neighbour; the Garrison Souldiers c
Sweibrugen making an excursion by chanc
into this village, being drawne thither b
the smell, enter the house of this infant ki
ler; they search every corner, at last the
finde a vessell full of humane grease, and
head that had beene scalded in hot wate
and so baked in an oven; they carried h
captive unto *Sweibruggen*, where on the 2
of *Ianuary* shee suffered condigne punis
ment; At her death she confest, that nee
Landovia and the Village of *Anna*, she kill
two other children the last year. The oth
woman, which was partaker in the eating
is still kept in prison, and constantly deni
that shee was a partner in that wicked a
Such things (oh our grief!) we are compel
daily to heare, most sad examples. O ill pe
swading hunger, O wits truly Cyclopicke
O dreadful Metamorphosis! by which me
putting off all humanity, and putting on th
nature of salvage beasts, doe truly becom
wolvish!

Fredericus Goelerus
Pastor of *Meissen*

From *Meissenheim.*
Feb. 1. 1637.

A true Copy of a Letter written by a worthy Minister,

Andreas Pilger sometimes Minister of *Heydelberg*. From *Wormbs* the 10th of *Febr.* 1637.

ALas! What stormes and tempests doe now beate upon the ship of Jesus Christ in our Countrey? What punishments and plagues doe now oppresse us? God is justly angry with us for our manifold sinnes, and seemes in his indignation utterly to destroy us, and all that is round about us. The heavie curses of *Moses*, the bitter lamentations of *Ieremy*, and all the horrible threatnings of the holy Prophets, wee see daily here accomplished. With this new Winter-quarter, beginnes a renewing of our miseries; oppression and persecution, we being utterly destitute of all helpe and meanes to support us. The chiefest of our Countrey are forced to leave their houses and lands, and to go a wandering in strange Countries; yea, many of them end their lives most miserably. It is impossible to expresse either the greatnesse of our wants, or the fury of Famine amongst us. Mothers forgetting their naturall

turall affections towards their owne childrer become butchers of them, and eate them up i ſtead of foode. Wee doe heare daily childrer crying about the ſtreets, and lamenting tha they dare not goe home, for feare of being kil led. It is kept upon record by the Magiſtrate of this City, how that men have digged out o the graves dead bodies, and have eaten them A woman was found dead, having a mans hea roſted by her, and the ribbe of a man in he mouth, holding it betweene her teeth, and c this horible ſpectacle all ſorts of men can giv teſtimony. Such and many more ſignes of God heavie wrath we could write unto you of, bu this ſhall ſuffice to give you a touch of the ex tremities we are in. O how ſeaſonable are thoſ almes, which are ſent hither to keepe ſome o us alive! That faithfull God, who hath mad ſo many promiſes to the liberall heart, will un doubtedly conſider thoſe, that conſider ou poore Countrey-men in theſe extremities, an keepe them from famiſhing.

Andreas Pilger, Paſtor.

Chap. I.

EVils of Punishment are Gods, the evill of sinne is wholly ours. Whatsoever was the impulsive cause of his judgements, our wholsomest use is, to attribute them to our sinnes: to greater sinnes, greater judgements: seeing God seemeth to observe a proportion to our deserts; for, *Ezek.* 14. 21. the Prophet speakes of foure sore judgements; that is, greater and more grievous than the rest; Famine, Sword, Pestilence, and the noysome beast: with these hath he lately visited some Nations; especially *Germany*, before a large, populous, fertile, and flourishing Countrey. What shall wee say? were their sinnes greater than ours?

ours? No, but except wee repent, wh
may wee expect? the sinnes of Sodom
were pride, idlenesse, and fulnesse
bread; and such they acknowledge thei
to have beene. I have seene their pe
sants served in plate, they slept wi
downe-beds above and under them
their stoves kept them insensible of t
winters cold; they ate no dish of mea
without his sauce; their plenty of Corn
Wine, Milke and Honey, Fish and Flesh
did equall that of any other Nation wha
soever. A little labour brought them
much; delicacie of living made the
incompassionate of others sufferings; an
security blinded them, that they cou
not see the storme a comming. Thu
while they swimme in fulnesse and ple
sure, the judgement that slept, w
suddenly awaked, and the fire of wan
was kindled in all their coasts; whic
blowne with the Bellowes of exasper
ted spirits, hath depopulated their Lan
and consumed their dwellings to th

ground

ground: all lieth desolate; the Vineyards are not dressed, nor the fields tilled, the sword is every where drunke with blood. Famine killeth more than the sword; and the pestilence, with other Epidemicke diseases (warres attendants) devoure their part also; and which is worst of all, there is yet no end of these things.

Chap. II.

Of Extortions and Exactions.

TO beginne with warre, which began the rest, who knoweth not that this mercilesse fury hath there plaied the tyrant, ever since that burning Beacon, the Blazing-starre, gave them the alarme, 1617. which the best Astrologers expounded the Sword of *Germany*. A Propheſie I have ſeene, long ſince, written in a Booke, which belonged to a Canonicke of *Nimegen*, and now in the Library at *Zutphen*; that a time ſhould come when one *Fredericke* ſhould be King, and then ſhould the Princes of *Germany*, the Nobility of *Bohemia*, and the people of both be oppreſſed, and warre rage, beyond all precedent of former ages; this, if ever, is now fulfilled in our daies. And if in ſuch diſorder, it may be poſſible, I will obſerve this order in ſpeaking thereof: firſt, Extortions and Exactions: ſecondly, Tortures and Torments: thirdly, Rape and Raviſhing: fourthly, Robbery and Pillaging: fiftly, Blood-ſhed and Killing: ſixthly, Burning and Deſtroying. Theſe ſhall be the Scenes of this firſt Act. Famine

mine and Peſtilence ſhall ſtand for the other Acts of this direfull Tragedy: in which, as no action or paſſion was ſimple or ſingle, ſo can I not but with intermixtion, and confuſion rehearſe them.

For the firſt, as no Province or part of *Germany* can boaſt of her freedome from theſe miſeries (though ſome have been more free than others) ſo is there no Prince, nor State, which hath not ſuffered herein, no City, no Towne, almoſt no perſon. Every halfe yeares, every moneths, yea, weekes relation, telleth us of hundreds, thouſands, millions of rix dollars, or guldens impoſed, exacted, extorted by the Conquerours, or Spoylers, for the redemption of mens lives or liberties, goods or dwellings, &c. Strange and impoſſible oft-times have the ranſomes beene, with which they have taxed the Burgers, at the taking in of Townes.

And that they might have their wils in this kinde, they have called the Magiſtrates, and Burgers into the State-houſes, threatned, impriſoned, or otherwiſe abuſed them, till they condeſcended.

At *Griphenberg*, they kept the Senators ſhut up in a chamber of the Common-hall, macerating and tormenting them ſo long with hunger and ſmoake, that ſome of them died.

Wee left in *Heidleberg*-Caſtle many Burgers


the blazinge starre
1617
burgers and ministers releued in prison
a diuine tortured with a Catt.
Ch: 3

gers to this their mercy; and divers reverend Ministers, who were imprisoned, and fedde with bread and water, till the charity of the reformed Churches could relieve them.

Presently after, they at *Frankendale* surrendring the Towne, upon necessity, could not enjoy the Articles granted them by the enemy; But were together with the grave Counsellours, and other Electorall Ministers, forced to endure such conditions, as were fitter for slaves and dogges, than men. Some were cast into prison, and there so handled, that many of them dyed through griefe and sorrow. Others, though altogether exhausted, redeemed themselves with unreasonable ransomes. The goods of those that were fled, were confiscated: all the inhabitants, though they were willing to leave their houses, with all their furniture, were detained in the City, and their destruction most cruelly plotted: after like manner have others beene dealt with, contrary to all oathes and promise; yea, contrary to the Lawes of Nations and common faith.

Surely these men have throughly learned *Lysanders* damned principle; to wit, that children are to bee deceived with Comfits, and men with oathes; I cannot but wonder that they for this very thing, can so stigmatize

the

the Turkes, and make them infamous through the Christian world, when they themselves are more deepely myred in this horrid vice, more throughly tainted with perfidiousnesse and treachery, but perhaps his Holinesse's Indulgences and dispensations, can sufficiently free them, be the bond never so sacred, never so inviolable, or else they grounde themselves upon this axiome which they hold as authenticall, that faith is not to be kept with heretickes.

But this was at the first surrendring of the Towne, and taking in of the place, when the warre it selfe required more eager prosecution and hot pursuite, (though that was not sufficient to cause them to be perjurious) but since that they have sworne fealty unto his Imperiall Majesty, and so are entered into the list of subjects, so that as they obey him as their Soveraigne, so they should be used as subjects, not as slaves, but nothing lesse, for what by Exactions and Extortions, by cunning sleights, base practises, by open force and rapine, by the colourable pretence of contribution towards the maintenance of the warre, they have beene as badly used as they could have beene by a declared enemy, the pilling and polling Officers have squeesed all out of them, so that, that which *Galgarus* speakes in the life of *Iulius Agricola* of those robbers of the world

may be truely said of these, that to take away by maine force, to kill and spoile, falsely they call Empire, and when all is layd waste that, they call peace. And as it was said that the *Romans* dealt with the *Iewes* as men do with sponges, so they with them, whatsoever they have suckt in by their former industry, they wring out into their treasury.

And this is not onely in *Frankendale*, but in all places proportionably, we will instance in *Heidelberg*, which is mentioned formerly in this Chapter, but we will give more particular relations, and by it we may guesse at the rest, as *Pythagoras* that tooke the measure of *Hercules* whole body, from the scantling of his foote.

From *Heidelber.* 20 *September.* 1637.

From thence wee have very lately had very good intelligence, that a meane Burgesse is constrained to give fifteene shillings weekely besides Commisse coine, some twenty, some thirty, some forty, answerable to their utmost abilities.

From *Heidleberg.* 28 *December.* 1637.

And since wee have had it from very good hands, that the last *December* they were faine to pay 2600 Gilders aforehand, every gilder being three shillings sterling: and since it is enacted and ratified as a firme Decree that it shall bee monethly; so that whatsoever men

have

have reserved against these hard times f
themselves, their wives, and little ones, ha
beene wrung out of them by vertue of th
publique act.

But there are many who if they might b
permitted to carry their goods out of the C
ty (in respect that within the City there
little or no trading) into other places whe
they might inhance the price, could reasor
bly well sustaine it, and by their studious ca
and endeavour get as much by travelling un
severall Marts as might defray charges, b
this must by no meanes bee granted but y
not any thing of their imposition abate
cruell Taske-masters indeed, that require
every man his full rate and yet deny th
meanes.

From *Heidleberg.* 8. *Ianuary.* 1637.

And this hath beene so grievous to mar
that they have beene faine to put off th
wares at any rate, for money must be pay
or else they runne into a premunire, there is
confiscation of their moveables and immov
ables, all would be seized on, not so much fo
the offence as hope of booty, sell therefo
they must at what price soever, so that late
wee heard that a fouder of Rhenish-wi
which containes five or sixe Barrels was sol
for 17 Gilders, which formerly hath been
worth 30 pound.

An

And indeed the burden must needs be insupportable, when that the Papists are almost quite freed from taxes, and live like privi-ledged men; and the Protestants are in a manner at the charge of all: so that no wonder if they cry out they have little money left in their purses, wine in their cellars, or ware in their shops; no wonder if they complaine even in the bitternesse of their spirit, and even wish themselves taken out of this vale of misery, when that they may rise up earely and lie downe late and eate the bread of carefulnesse; and yet all scarce sufficient to satisfie these ravenous harpyes.

Yet that little which is left unto them besides their contribution is by the licencious souldier taken for his owne. The Souldiers of the Duke of *Bavaria*, under the command of *Iohn Devert*, challenges all as their due, as if it were their undoubted right and inheritance, their money, their goods, their victuals, all is theirs; One writ very lately complaining after this manner, I have some money and my shop furnished, but that and all that I have I must give to the Souldier, with teares I write it: and another, I have wine in my cellar and commodities in my shop, but all for the Souldier. So that if they could but get out of the gates of the City, there were but few but would bid adue to *Heidleberg*, through

though at the last farewell they were to leav
all behinde.

But if they would but leave their Religion
they neede not leave any of these, if the
would but recant their heresies (as they a
pleased to terme them) be Popish convert
Romish Proselytes, if they would but be C
tholikes, such as they falsely terme themselve
then they might comparatively sit under the
owne Vines, and under their owne fig-tre
they might, though not totally and fully, y
for the most part, be freed from these pressure
from these oppressions: but their hearts a
fixed, their hearts are fixed, and no earthl
thing whatsoever can take them off from the
Religion, and make them become Apostate
but as the great *Gonsalno* seeing *Naples*, pr
tested, that he had rather die one foot forwar
then to have his life secured for long by or
foot of retreat; so without doubt, there a
those, that had rather die with one foot fo
ward in the reformed Protestant Religio
than to have their life stretch'd out to th
yeeres of *Methuselah* by turning unto Popery
they know that there is a necessitie of holdin
fast their Religion, not their lives; but
Pompey the Great, being in a commission
purveyance for Famine at *Rome*, and being in
portunately disswaded by his friends, not t
hazard himselfe in an extremity of weathe
crye

cryed out: *Necesse est, ut eam, non ut vivam*, there is a necessitie, that I goe, not that I live: So here a necessity that they goe on in their faith, and in the way of truth, which is indeed the way of life, in which, though they lose their lives, they shall finde it, and they that doe lose but their goods for Christs sake (which they might secure by renouncing their Religion) shall receive even an hundred fold.

These things they suffer continually, and yet are termed rebells, this was a slander that used to be cast on the Christians in the primitive Church, when they had nothing to lay to their charge, then they would report that it was they that sowed seditions, and was the cause of rebellions, when in truth, if there were any rebels, it was they themselves, so here they call them by the opprobrious name of rebells, when it is fittest for themselves, its they that turne religion into rebellion, and faith into faction, and amongst us it was once true unto a proverbe, that no treason without a Masse-Priest or Jesuite: but if they are rebells, why doe they harbour them? why doe they not banish them out of the city? Inmates and domestick enemies are most dangerous, because hardliest to be avoided, therefore there needs the greater circumspection, but they keepe them, though it is that they may reape the fruit of their labours, that they may take paines, and they

enjoy

enjoy the benefit, they know that this is but a gull which they out of their cankred malice cast upon them.

But not onely doth their envie vent it selfe in reproachfull words, but also in blowes, that is that which they receive in exchange for their goods, that is their payment, and they have too much of that. Every base and meane souldier will beat him with whom he billetteth, as if hee were his Lord and Master, and though (as one writeth with griefe enough) that one is able to beate three or foure of them, yet in regard of their multitude, the stouteſt and most Lyon-like man must be a slave to every common souldier, though never such a coward; they must crouch to such a one, that alone durst not meet a Pigmy, and would be afraid at the shaking of a rod, that is like the sword-fish, hath a weapon, but no heart, and you know, that if such come to domineere and Lord it, none more imperious, none so tyrannicall, and such are these.

Yet the greateſt meanes which is taken from these poore men, is the meanes spirituall, the meanes of their soule, and this is a losse indeed, with which they should be most affected, a losse in comparison of which all other losses are but trifles, not to be valued; they have neither Church nor assembly, they would have them live as themselves, as if there were no God,

God, no Divell, no Heaven, no Hell.

These are part of the exactions which are exercised in *Heydelburg*, once a famous Universitie, and populous place, though now almost desolate, and would be quite unpeopled, and so all the Countrey, but that halfe the *Bavarian* Army lies in the *Palatinate* and *Wirtenberg*, and keepes the people from flying away: the same are likewise in other places, for if we doe but remember who they are that are garrison'd all about (to wit, the souldiers of the Duke of *Bavaria*) wee cannot expect that they that are in other places should fare better then their brethren at *Heydelberg*, but I desist, onely I will tell you of this one passage, to wit, the dammages that Prince *Christian* of *Anhalt* suffered.

The last yeere, when the Towne of *Berenborough* was taken by the *Saxonian*, not onely the Towne was ransack'd and plundred, but his Palace was rifled, except one Chamber where his Princesse and his Daughters were, the Prince himselfe had beene pistol'd by a common souldier, if that hee had not beene rescued by a Colonell, his Gentlemen and Officers of his bed-Chamber were killed before his face, and hee scarsely obtained leave to depart, the next

day with some few things which hee ha
hid in the Chamber where his Princesse wa
and so went to the Electour of *Brandenbur*
and if hee was so served, a friend to his In
periall Majesty; how would his enemies hav
beene? but I must hasten to the next Chapte

CHAP

CHAP. III.

Of Tortures and Torments.

NOt to insist on these, looke wee upon the cruelties which the licentious Souldier hath exercised upon the persons of the Inhabitants, without respect of age, sexe, dignity, calling, &c. And wee shall rather thinke them Banditos or Renegadoe's, then men of Armes, rather monsters than mankinde. Nor *Turkes* nor *Infidells* have so behaved themselves. Even Princes (sacred Persons) though they never bore Armes, as the old *Lantgrave* of *Hessen*, and others: yea, some of the female Sexe, as the old Dutchesse *Dowager* of *Wirtenberg*, have beene without any regard or pity, taken prisoners, reviled, abused. *Aronibeus* reporteth from the Letters of the D. of *Saxony*, that some of *Tillies* souldiers caused his subjects to be tortured, by halfe strangling them, and pressing their thumbes with wheeles.

His Souldiers, and those of *Walsten*, exercised

yet greater cruelties in *Pomeren*, and there bouts. They made the people by force to ea their owne excrements: and if they would nc they thruſt them downe their throats, and choaked ſome of them.

Whom they thought to have hidden gold other wealth, they have aſſaied, by exquiſi torments to make them confeſſe. Yea, Prince Perſonages have ſuffered like cruelty in th kinde with meaner folke.

They have wound and tied about t heads of ſuch, ſtrong matches or cords, a twiſted the ſame till the blood came out their eyes, eares, and noſes, yea, till their ey ſtarted out of their heads.

They haye put and tied burning matches b twixt their fingers, to their noſes, tongue jawes, cheekes, breaſts, legs, and ſecret parts.

Yea thoſe parts which nature hideth, the have either filled with pouder, or hung ſatche of pouder on them, and ſo giving fire to th ſame, they have in horrible manner burſt the bellies, and killed them.

They have with bodkins pierced, yea, wi knives raced and cut the skin and fleſh of m ny, as ſome Artificers deale with leather, other ſtuffe of like nature.

They haye drawne ſtrings and cords thoro the fleſhy parts of ſome, the muſcles of the thighs, legs, armes, &c. thorow their noſes, ear lips, &c.

The

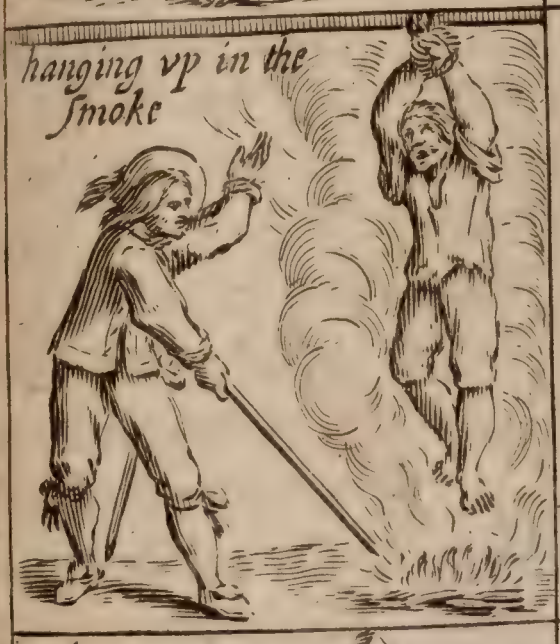
twisted out there eyes



Raced offe there skinne with knifes



hanging vp in the smoke



blood sprouted at fingers end.

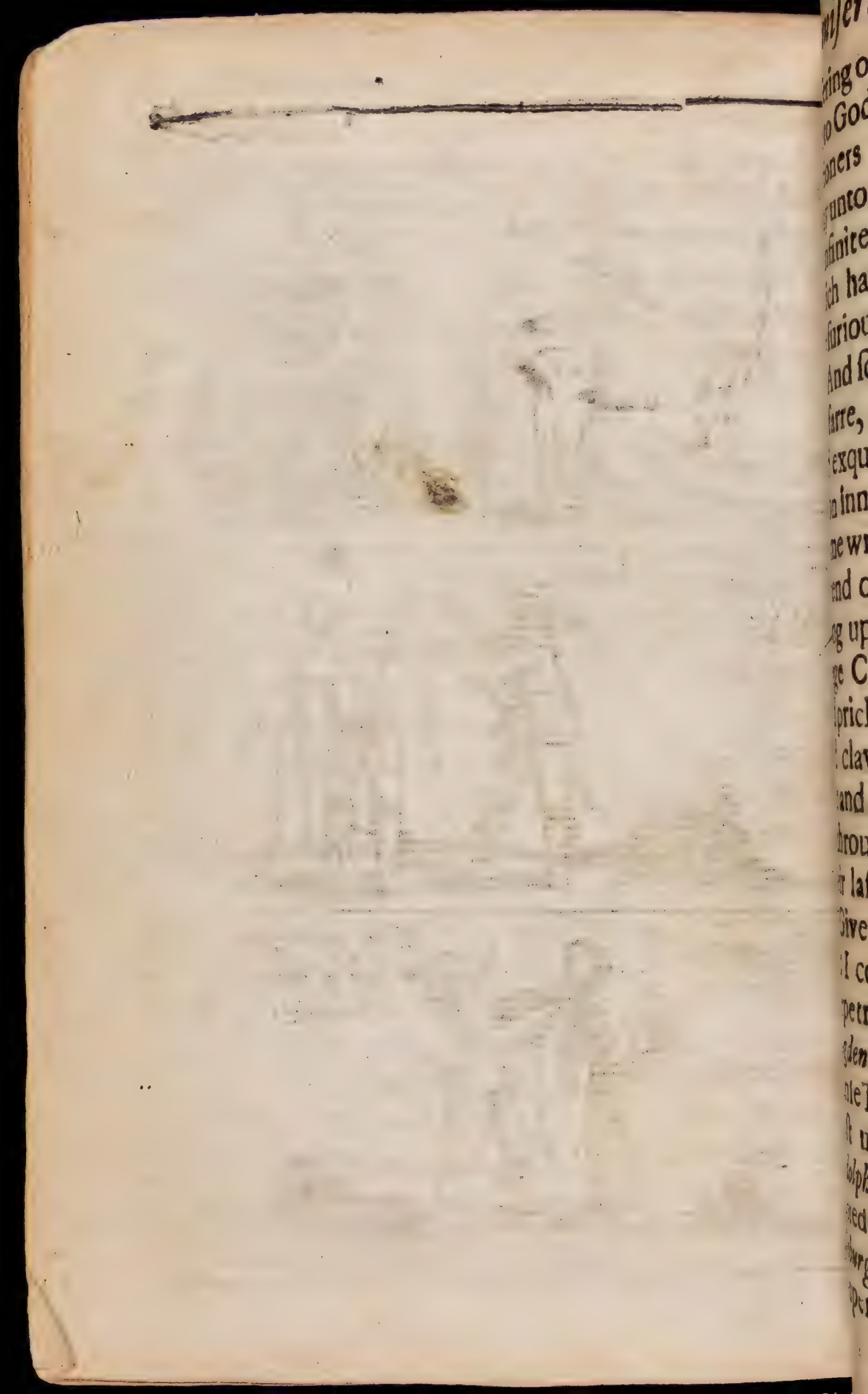


plaining there faces



pisse poured downe there throates





They have hung up ſome in the ſmoake, drying them with ſmall fires, refreſhing them ſometime with ſmall drinke, or cold water. For theſe being ſuch as were before overwhelmed with griefe, they tooke care, leſt in their torment they ſhould die too ſoone.

Some they have put into hot Ovens, and ſo ſmothered or burn'd them. Some they roſted with ſtraw-fires.

Some they have ſtifled, ſtrangled, or hanged. This was great favour to be rid out of their paine.

To many they have bound ſo hard both hands and feete, that the blood hath ſprouted out at the ends of their fingers and toes.

Of ſome they have tied both hands and feete backeward together, and ſtopped their mouthes with clouts, to hinder them from praying.

Some have they hanged up, with ropes, faſtned to their privie parts, and hearing their roaring cries, have ſtriven to out-roare and drowne their cries as in ſport.

And yet more deteſtable, where they have found poore weake creatures, troubled with ruptures or burſtenneſſe, they have enlarged the ſame by villanous meanes, filled them with gunpowder, and blowne them up as a Mine, by giving fire thereunto.

Many have they truſſed up on high, hanging on

on their feet stones and weights, to stretch out their bodies.

With Jizels or like instruments they have gone about to plaine the faces of some, pretending that they would make it equall and smooth.

Some Housholders have they openly gelded in the presence of their wives and children.

The mouthes of some have they opened with gags, and then poured downe their throats water, stinking puddle, filthy liquids, and pisse it selfe, saying; *This is a Swedish draught.* So growing sicke, and their bellies swelling like a Tun, they have died by leysure with the greater torment.

Downe the throats of others, they have thrust a knotted clout, and then with a string pulled it up againe, to pull the bowells out of their place, or shew themselves exquisite in such divellish devices. And by these torments they have made some deafe, or dumbe, others blind, others lame and miserable creples, if they killed them not.

If an Husband did intreat for the Wife, or the Wife for the Husband, then tooke they the intercessour, and hee was tortured by them, after the same manner before the others eyes.

And (which is almost beyond all credit) when these poore prisoners or patients, were

suffering


A Diuine burnte in the middell of his bookes
his Childe pulled from ye breſt & toſt on a ſpeare.


Cords drawne thorow
the legs & Armes.


Mens guttes pulled
out of there
mouthes

suffering or dying under their hands, and crying to God in their anguish, these hellish executioners would command or force them to pray unto the Divell, or call upon him.

Infinite and unspeakeable are the cruelties, which have this last yeere beene exercised by the furious Souldiers on all sides.

And some divells among them did proceed so farre, that they consulted and devised new and exquisite tortures, which they exercised upon innocent persons. They tooke a Divine, (some write a Canon in those parts, and a reverend old man) stripped him, bound him along upon his backe on a Table, and a strong bigge Cat upon his naked belly. They beate and pricked the Cat to make her fixe her teeth and clawes in the poore mans belly. So the Cat and the man, partly through famine, partly through paine and anguish, both breathed their last.

Give mee leave to insert one thing more, and I conclude; and it is an act which was perpetrated at the taking of *Magdenburge*. *Magdenburge* I say, a famous ancient and goodly Hanse Towne, an *Archbishopricke*, and in that most unhappy: for having refused Prince *Rodolph William* of *Gratz* a Catholike, and accepted of Prince *Christian William* of *Brandenburge* a Protestant to be their Bishop, the Emperour was discontented, and discontent

is

is like tinder, that catcheth fire at the first touch, and turnes the least indignity into the greatest indignation, presently the Imperiall banner is out against them, they are proscribed, and *Tilly* and *Pappenheim* are sent to beleager the Towne; after many intrenchments, approaches, assaults, at last they take it by scalado, and enter the Towne by force. O what inhumanity was exercised, if I should enumerate particulars, I might be infinite, and relate such things, which (as *Valerius* speaks of *Sylla*) I my selfe could hardly credit. I will give but one instance, and it is this; A Preacher of great esteeme, and in the Church, the fittest place indeed, for a Preacher to be in, was dragg'd out to his owne house, that he might see his wife and children ravished, his tender infant snatcht from the mothers breast, and strucke upon the top of a Lance; and when his eyes and heart was glutted with so cruell a spectacle, they brought him forth bound into the streete, layd him in the middest of his owne bookes, and setting fire thereunto miserably burnt him; such flagitious cruelties as these were done at the devastation of so goodly a Towne, such superlative impieties, and let them stand here, as a monument, that all succeeding ages may detest such inhumanity.

Some of their despicable and infamous ruytery called Croats or Crabats, have laboured much

much to teach their horses not onely to kill men, but to rare humane and Christians flesh, and have consulted how to finde out torments more rare, cruell and exquisite than ever. What shall we say to these divels? *Phalaris*, *Nero*, *Dionysius*, and all other tyrants and tyrannies, are incomparable to these new stratagematists and engineers. *Caucasus* bred them, Tygers fedde them, Hell taught them, and thither I remit them.

CHAP.


Violence in Churches


A maide Rauished
and after quarterd


Maides leapinge into Riuers.

Chap. IV.

Of Rape and Ravishing.

I Have said much of the former Particular, and yet but little. I will now speake little of this ensuing abomination, and (I feare) too much. Rapes and ravishing scarce to be spoken or heard of, have they committed, beyond all humane modesty. Mayds and Matrons, Widdowes and Wives, without distinction have they violated and forced, and that in the presence of their Parents, Husbands, Neighbours, &c. Women with childe in childbed, &c. no pen can write it, no faith believe it. No Chappell, Church or place consecrated hath beene free from the filthiest of pollutions, or most sacrilegious barbarismes. The very Hospitals and Bedlame-houses have not beene spared: their divellish madnesse hath there found subjects for their purpose.

In *Hessen*-land, a poore leane Bedlame-woman, that had beene kept in chaines above twenty yeares, was by these hell-hounds let loose. About her they brought divers others, like her selfe, some madde, some dumbe, all wretched,

wretched. They tyed their coates about their eares, and so used them, as I shame to expresse.

In *Pomeren*, they tooke the faireſt daughters of the Countrey-dwellers, and raviſhed them in the ſight of their Parents, making them and their friends to ſing Pſalmes before them all the while.

In *Italy*, I have heard ſome with teares recite the villanies perpetrated by the *Germane* troopes of *Gallas* and *Altringer*, when they beſieged *Mantua*. Among the reſt, a beautifull maid was by her Parents hid in the dung-hill. But they found her out, had their pleaſures of her, then cut her in pieces, hung her quarters up in the Church, and bid her friends pray to the Saints for her ſuccour.

The Sperenrentriſh horſe-men (as we came through *Brunſwick-land*, tooke by force a young maide ten yeeres old, and carried her into a wood to raviſh her. The mother with up-reard hands, came running after our Coach, crying out to my Colonell, who was here a ſtranger without command, and could not relieve her: then ſaw wee the two horſe-men come out of the wood, where they had left the poore child dead or alive I know not.

Vertuous and chaſte women have they offered to kill, or throwne their children into the fire to make them yeeld.

They have not ſpared the very Nunnes in

th e

the Cloysters, but after they have entred by force, broken open their Trunkes and Coffers, and taken their goods, they have likewise raviſhed them, and killed ſome of them.

I know the Generall, a troope of whoſe horſe having done the like, hee commanded them all to be hanged, but becauſe they were not all alike guilty, they caſt lots for their lives, and every tenth man died.

Some have leaped into Rivers, into Wells, or killed themſelves, becauſe they would not be ſubject to the filthy luſts of theſe hell-borne furies.

Not onely ſicke and weake Maids, and Women, have beene violated till they dyed, but theſe wretches have committed like filthineſſe with the dead bodies.

CHAP. V.
Of Robbing and Pillaging.

NO man can now passe any where in *Dutch*-land; but he is robbed, stripped, perhaps killed. The Merchants of *Franckford*, *Nurenberg*, *Lipzig*, *Hamburg*, &c. have had too woefull experience hereof: witnesse of Infinite this one instance. The Merchants of *Basil*, returning from the Mart at *Strasburg*, and other Faires to goe to *Shoffehausen*, were set upon by the Imperialists in their lodging, and though they offered to prove themselves Merchants, and craved their lives upon their knees, yet they killed ten of them, saying, they must die, because they were heretickes. The rest leaving their goods and garments behind, escaped by flight starke naked in the night.

The very Convoyes which waite on those that travell to guard them are oftentimes as bad, almost, as a strange enemy. They watch all occasions to take from them what they have, their money and goods, their horses as they goe to watering, or out of the stables in the night, spoyle their Wagons when they make a stand, rifle and strippe the meanest persons, if they straggle from the company, and so they served



persons priuelegdd Rifled





ved us all the way from *Heydelberg* to *Hessenland*, that wee knew not which was worse, our friend with us, or our enemy behinde us.

Two Countesses of great nobility, with their faire daughters and followers in distresse, were entertained by us in the Castle of *Heydelberg*, the one immediately before, the other in the time of the siege. When our hope of subsisting began to faile, they went away with the enemies Pasport. Notwithstanding which, they were by them robbed and rifled in their Coaches of all they had, not sparing the very garments that covered them.

The priviledged Persons of royall Embassadours, their goods and followers, cannot be secured from them, witnesse this yeere the shamefull plundering of the *Danish* Embassadour.

What quarter they give to the traveller, the like or worse, they afford the inhabitants, if they escape with their lives, this is all, and well too: when the time hath beene that one might have travelled safe from the one end of *Germany* to the other with a white rod in his hand, and an hundred pound in his purse.

Indeed they rob one another every where out of their quarter: nor are they fellow soldiers any longer, when they have opportunity to play the theeves. Nor God nor Divell doe they acknowledge, but when they sweare, nor is any thing so vile but they will doe it.

CHAP. VI.

Of Blood-shed and killing.

AS for killing, this is the least of all the rest. Death puts an end to all miseries; onely they that survive are oft times the worse for want of them that are dead. To report the blood-shed of this warre, would be incredible: *Alsted* saith, that before the King of *Swedens* comming, it had consumed no lesse than 100000. If this be true, what hath it done since? How many millions have miserably perished? They have sometimes killed one another; and among other precedents this is not least remarkeable, that *Gourdon* and *Lesley* Scotch Colonells, with Colonell *Butler* the Irish man, who killed *Walstein*, the Colonell of *Tirskie*, and other Imperiall officers then ready to revolt to the Swedish party, are this yeare after the same manner, hurt or themselves (as is written) by *Gallas* his fol-, upon a dispute about that former busi-; a Document for all strangers to take heed, they collogue with those monsters, in such gerous actions, who love the Treason, but the Traytor.

The cruelty of the Souldier towards the inhabitants of those Countries, is inexpressible.

Per-


Priests slaine at their
Altars


Croats eate
Children


Noses & eares Cut of to make hatbandes

Persons secular and sacred, have had the same measure. Neere *Fryburg*, *Holcke* his souldiers cut in pieces a reverend Minister, a man of rare learning and piety. The Doggs would not licke his blood, nor touch his flesh. So his friends buried his mangled members.

At *Landshood* in *Bavier*, the souldiers entring by force, killed not onely all they found in armes, but the innocent inhabitants, yea, the very Priests kneeling at the Altars; and divers other instances of like nature I could produce.

Now, what may the poore Peasant and countrey-dwellers expect? to kill them if they resist, or refuse them any thing, is but ordinary in this warre: among the Imperialists, is a base sort of rascally horse-men which serve them, and are called Croats. The tenth part of them are not of that Countrey: for they are a miscellany of all strange Nations, without God, without Religion, and have onely the outsides of men, and scarse that too. They make no conscience of murthering men or women, old or young, yea, the very innocent babes, and like the beasts among whom they are bred, doe sometimes eate them, when other food might be found: the poore people have by these beene every where knocked downe in the fields and waies, slaughtered, stabbed, tortured barbarously.

Their fellow souldiers are not much behinde them

them having somewhere left such foot-steps of their cruelty, that there scarce remaine living, to relate the sufferings of the dead. I have seene them beat out the braines of poore old decrepid women, as in sport, and commit other outrages of like nature, which my brevity will not permit me to relate.

It is now growne so usuall with the poore people to see one slaine before anothers face, that (as though there were no relation, no affection of neighbourhood, kindred or friendship among them) none compassionateth almost, none crieth out, oh my father, or oh my brother!

As for quarter (that is mercy, and the saving of the lives of the vanquished, when they beg it on their knees) the vanquishers have beene oft times inhumane. The Croats, till of late, never gave any quarter, but killed whatsoever enemy they had at their mercy. The like did the Curlins (the regiment of hell) receive pay of them of *Gaunt* and *Bruges*, to bring the nose and eares of their enemies away to their Masters.

Tilly, after the defeate of the Duke of *Brunswicke* at *Heuxt* on the Maine, drew out of that towne threescore poore souldiers, & caused them all to be killed in the cold blood, before the gate, saying, that he sacrificed them to Count *Mansfield* their master. I could weary my reader with these examples. But I forbeare.

CHAP.


2000. villages burnt in Bauaria


No tillage nor Breding
Cattell
But dringe all in to Citties

CHAP. VII.

Of Burning and destroying.

FOr burning, pulling downe and ruining of Churches, Cities, Villages, the like hath not been heard. The *Swedish* Army burned above 2000. Villages in *Bavaria*, in revenge of the *Palatine* cause: But their enemies spare neither foes nor friends. What goodly houses of the Nobility and Gentry, shall you there see fallen downe, or so defaced, as is scarce reparable without building new? From what quarter soever the army riseth, they will be sure to leave some dwellings in the ashes, some in the smoake. To that passe it is now come, that every one that is a man, betaketh himselfe to armes. There is now no other aboad, but some campe, no other Plough to follow, no other imployment but the warre, for hee that is not an actor with the rest, must needes be a sufferer among the miserable patients. No tilling of the land, no breeding of cattell; for if they should, the next yeere the souldiers devoure it. Better to sit still, than to labour, and let others reape the profits. Hence an universall desolation.

Part of the people swarme as banished in strange countries, as I have observed in *Suisse*, at *Lausan*,

Lausen, *Berne*, *Basil*, *&c.* in *France*, in *Italy*, especially the *Venetian* Territories. From *Basil* to *Strasburg*, from *Strasburg* to *Heydelberg*, from thence to *Marpurg*, I scarse saw a man in the Fields, or Villages. Little better shall a man find it that travelleth from the Kingdome of *France* to the middle of *Bohemia*, from the Alps above *Anspurg*, to the baltique Sea, a square of land little lesse than thrice all *Great Brittaine*. Onely here and there, as the land hath rest, the dwellers returne. But alas, the farre greater part are extinguished by warre, misery, or length of time.

CHAP.

Carion Sould in the Market as Doges and Catter



Fiteing for Carion



Chap. VIII.

Of Famine.

FAmine commeth next in place, a thing so grievous, that *David* preferred the pestilence in his choice. To see men slaine by the sword, or die of contagious diseases, is not yet so grievous, as to see them dye of famine, or kill to eate one another. In *Samaria* besieged by *Benhadad* King of *Syria* the famine was so great, that an Asses head was sold for 80. pieces of silver, & the fourth part of a cab of Doves dung for 50. pieces of silver. Two women covenanted to eate their children successively: and when they had boyled and eaten the one, the other woman hid hers. In the siege of *Ierusalem*, Mice, Rats, and Hides were good meat, and women did dresse and eate their owne children, the smell whereof drew others that were hunger-starv'd to come to share with them. But that Cities not besieged, and a Country naturally fertile, should be so ruined, as not to be able, for so long a time to afford bread to a poore remnant of people, but that they must be faine to eate carrion, yea, dead men, yea, one another living: this is pittifull, this is unheard of.

Had I not beene provided of *Viaticum*, at my com-

comming out of *Suisse*, famine had arrested me in *Germany*, for there was not any where meate for money. The *Italians* and *Spaniards*, which had been at the skirmish at *Nortlingen*, and without armes, wandred among the Duke of *Lorran's* troopes at *Nyburg* and *Brisac*, were so blacke and feeble through hunger, that had I not given them part of my provision, I thinke they had rent mee in pieces, and eaten mee.

Travelling from *Neiustadt* towards *Frankendale* in a snowie day, I met, unexpected, the army of Duke *Bernard*, whose stragling fore-runners came riding up to me by couples, and when I looked for a worse errand, asked onely for bread, which my guide gave them, so long as we had any.

From thence to *Mauheime* and *Heydleberg*, many dead men lay strewed on the way, especially on the fire places, which perished through cold and want.

Before wee were besieged last time in *Heydleberg* Castle, some of my patients, almost recovered of their diseases, sent mee word, they were dying of Famine, as indeed they did, except our Canon helped to shorten their miseries. For being immediately shut up, we shot into the towne night and day, almost unceassantly.

Our souldiers at the first, killed more horses on a day, than they could eate, lest they should famish for want of hay, and those they threw out of the Castle, downe the rocke, which the enemy

in

in the night drew into the towne, (though some in so doing were slaine by our shot) and so they eat our horse-flesh; also our Serjeant Major sallied with 50. men upon the enemy, being 300. entrenched on the hill on the East side of the Castle, and beat them out of their workes. Many were slaine, some brake their neckes downe the rocks: but which equallized the victory, the valiant Major was shot dead. Our souldiers being Masters of the trench, fell to ransacke the enemies knapsacks, which they had left behind them. But there was nothing in them, save our horse-flesh, which every day grew scarser with us: so that now wee killed the horses which stood fainting and sleeping on the dung-hill, not out of compassion, but necessity. Another Serjeant Major had two very faire horses shut up, our souldiers tooke the one and ate him, he thinking to make sure the other, stapled him to the wall with a strong chaine and a padlocke, but they espying their opportunity, cut off the horses necke, left the head in the chaine, and carried away the body, and ate it.

At length dogs and carrion came into request, wee could smell our meat afarre off, and on the Table it was yet more loathsome, the taste did answer the smell, yet we ate it savourly, but our bread at last failing, we yeelded to necessity.

CHAP. X.

Of Famine.

THe armies now every where over-ranne the Countrey, devoured both Corne & catel: so they that had goods left, offered to give all for a little belly-timber. But not so obtaining it they were faine to lie upon the streets and high waies, (a thing not usuall with them) and to crave for Gods sake wherewith to refresh their dying soules. But no sooner had they swallowed what was given them, but they fell downe and died.

Memorable is that story which *Reinmannus* recordeth of the Famine in *Alsatia* the last yeere, which is at this present yet worse. *Valentine* of *Engelin* a citizen of *Rufacke*, with the dead-burier, delivered unto the Magistrate upon their oathes, that *Anne* the daughter of *Iohn Ebstein* confessed unto them, that she came from *Colmar*, where shee had waited many daies before the hangmans doore in hope to get a piece of horse-flesh to satisfie her hunger. But not prevailing, shee was now come to *Rufack* entreating them, that if there was the body of any young man or woman unburied, that they would give it her to eate to preserve her life.

And

Eateing dead horses



Fowles eate the dead



And that two women and a boy did after the ſame manner ſpeak unto them, telling them that they had for a long time lived of dead mens fleſh, which being publiſhed, the Cloyſter of the Church-yard of S. *Nicholas*, where the dead bodies were kept, was locked up.

Laſtly, that foure young maydes had cut in pieces the dead bodie of another young maid of eleven yeares of age, and eaten every one their part.

At this day it is yet worſe. Many that ſurvived the loſſe of all they had, have for a long time ſuſtained themſelves with roots, acornes, greene fruits, graſſe, thiſtles, and weeds, that beaſts would not have eaten, whereof they grew enraged and dyed.

The famiſhed have beene ſo faint, that they have not had ſtrength to bury one another, in ſo much, that the dead have beene eaten up of Dogs, Foxes and Wolves, and ſome have run mad for hunger.

In ſome Cities, the inhabitants by this famine, have beene conſtrained to kill all unedible cattell, without any difference, and to ſell them publikely: as Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice, &c.

A woman at *Hanaw*, that had ſold Dogs-fleſh ordinarily to the ſouldiers, was in the ſtreetes aſſaulted by Dogs, all her garments torne off her backe, that ſhee was faine to ſit downe on the ground to hide her ſhame. And had ſhe not beene

beene rescued, shee had beene rent in pieces by the Dogs.

Where any man had a beast left that hee carefully kept for his necessity, some or other of his acquaintance, if hee could come by it, would kill and eate it.

They have snatched one from another the very stinking carryon, which had lien sixe or seven weekes dead and full of maggots : yea and have fought and beaten one another to get a morsell thereof, as lately happened at *Dubach* by *Bachrack*.

It hath moved the great ones and governours of these quarters unto compassion to see their people in such extreame want. In so much that the noble Earle of *Falkenstein* seeing his Subjects crave sustenance of him, commanded his man to give them his hounds to satisfie their hunger, which they presently killed and ate.

CHAP.

3 women killinge and after eateing each other



Wemen Eate there owne Children



Chap. X.

Of Famine.

AS the ſickeneſſe ſpreadeth by the contagion of infected bodies, ſo hath this Famine increaſed by the neglect of Providence in the diſabled & famiſhed. When no more food was to be got, they were inraged like beaſts one againſt another, and gathering together by troopes, have watched for one another upon the high waies, and ſo murthered, dreſſed, and eaten one another. Thenceforth no man could paſſe ſafe on the way, or in the ſtreets, except well armed, or travelling with a convoy. And ſome of them have beene taken and ſeverely puniſhed by Juſtice, nevertheleſſe they have ſecretly lurked here and there, and ſet upon the paſſengers, as by many inſtances, I could ſhew.

It is not good to be alone; for where there is company, the one will helpe the other in diſtreſſe. The hardneſſe of theſe times being obſerved, or rather felt, three maidens at *Odesheim* in

in *Dirmbſtein* by *Wormes* agreed to dwell together, and to partake of ſweet and ſower all alike. But the proverbe is true, that neceſſity hath no law, and hunger is a ſharpe Thorne. So preſſed they were with extreame famine, that they ſought one anothers lives to ſave their owne. Two of them conſpired together to take away the life of the third, by ſtrangling her in bed or otherwiſe treacherouſly to kill her, and after to dreſſe and eate her up. All which they did accordingly. Then the ſecond reſolved to ſtrangle her companion, and cut off her head, which when ſhee had done, her heart being hardened, ſhe went to a village called *Ridiſheim* to a woman of her acquaintance, called *Margaret*, whoſe husband was a Farmer, and kept himſelfe away for a time in the towne of *Leyningen*. The woman entertained her kindly, rejoycing that ſhee came yet once to ſee her. But in the night, lying by the ſaid woman, ſhe cut off her head, bound the dead body upon a board and brought it to *Piedeſſen*, where ſhe dwelt and drew it into her houſe. The ſharpeneſſe of hunger pricking her, ſhe had not the patience to cut the body in pieces, but did cut off the head and both the hands onely, and waſhed and dreſſed them. The huſband comming home miſſed his wife, and enquired for her at the neighbours, who told him that ſuch a maide was ſeene with his wife. He went to her houſe, knocked at the doore and aſ-

ked

ked her, if she had not seene his Wife. She answered him no. But such deeds of cruelty are hard to be concealed. Murther will out, they say, or the very Bruits will discover it. Hee goes into her house, casteth his eyes round about, pryeth into every corner : at length hee espieth an hand to sticke out of the pot, which hung upon the fire. Hereupon, as overcome with griefe, hee rageth and raileth against the murthereſſe, threateneth her with sharpe words, so that she presently confessed and revealed it.

Then went he to the Justice, and complained. So shee was brought to *Slitzey* with three Musketiers. They made her hold the sodden hand in her hand, while she was examined: and so she had her sentence from the Imperiall officers, *Burgrave Philip* of *Waldecke*, and all the Lords of Justice, before the judgement-seat. They deliberated long about her punishment, whether she should die or no, because some were of opinion, that she did it not as a rationall Creature, but as a brute, because the appetite of food is common to us with beasts. But wickednesse, though necessitated, may not ever goe free. Some must be made an example for the terrour of others. She was led to the common place of justice, her head cut off, and her body bound upon a wheele, there to remaine as a spectacle.

I cannot but write with teares what followeth.

—Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve, aut duri miles Vlyssi,
Temperet à lachrymis?—

What Myrmidon, what Dolop, who that beares
Armes under harsh *Vlysses*, but his teares
Must flow at this relation?

No man ever hated his owne flesh. But such are the children of our bodies. It is even against nature to destroy such fruite. Yet the sharpnesse of hunger brought this to passe. Oh! what is that necessity which makes us breake stone walls, forget the neereſt and deareſt relations, vanquish our naturall and most powerfull passions, and destroy that which we so dearely loved, so carefully cherished! At *Oterburg* in the Palatinate a widow woman dwelling by the churchyard (her name well knowne) had a daughter of nine or ten yeares old. This child with hunger was growne so faint, that upon a time, with sorrowfull eyes, she stedfastly looked upon her mother and said, sweete mother, I would willingly die, so I were rid of my paine. Oh! would you make an end of mee, then should I goe from whence I came, or if I did kill you, you would be rid of your paine. The mother looking upon her againe, sighing said, and what wouldest thou do with me? The child answered, very sadly, I then would eat you, for they say that mans flesh is very sweet. The mother fell a weeping, and broken with her owne thoughts, as a ship tossed and beaten

beaten betweene two rocks, desperate necessity and her motherly affection, catcheth at her head, untyeth her haire-lace, twisteth it about the necke of this innocent lambe, and so strangleth her; when it was dead, shee having nor knife nor hatchet to cut it in pieces, tooke a spade, and therewith hewed it into gobbets, and so dressing the head, and part of the body, devoured it. Some part thereof shee sold to her neighbours for foure styvers the pound.

Her childe being long missed, her acquaintance asked her where it was, and how shee came by that flesh. She answered, it was hogs-flesh, which shee had got of the Souldiers, who passed that way. But perceiving the truth would come out, she at last confessed it. Whereupon shee was complained of to the Justice at *Keysars Lauteren*, and put in prison by *Iouker van Effren*, and adjudged to an halfe pound of bread, and a kanne of water a day, so to expect her sentence. But being sent for out of prison, and examined by the Lords, she told them she was happy that shee was in prison, and would be glad to lie there all her life, to slake her hunger, and refresh her selfe with such food, her pricking paine being thereby abated. This so moved the Lords to pitty, that they freed her from prison, and let her goe as innocent.

I cannot but record another story of like nature, of the woman of *Horne-bach*, where was

ſometime the Princely ſchoole of *Zwybruck*, having lately lyen in child-bed and wanting milke to nouriſh her babe, ſhe kiſſed and embraced it with moyſt teares, and after a long diſcourſe killed it with a knife. Afterwards ſhe dreſſed and ate it. When it began to be knowne, ſhe was examined before the Juſtices. The Lords asked her, wherefore ſhe killed her childe. She made anſwere that mighty and intollerable hunger had made her ſo to doe, and that it was her owne fruite, of which ſhe might better make uſe, than of any other. Nevertheleſſe ſhe was condemned to die, and accordingly executed.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Famine.

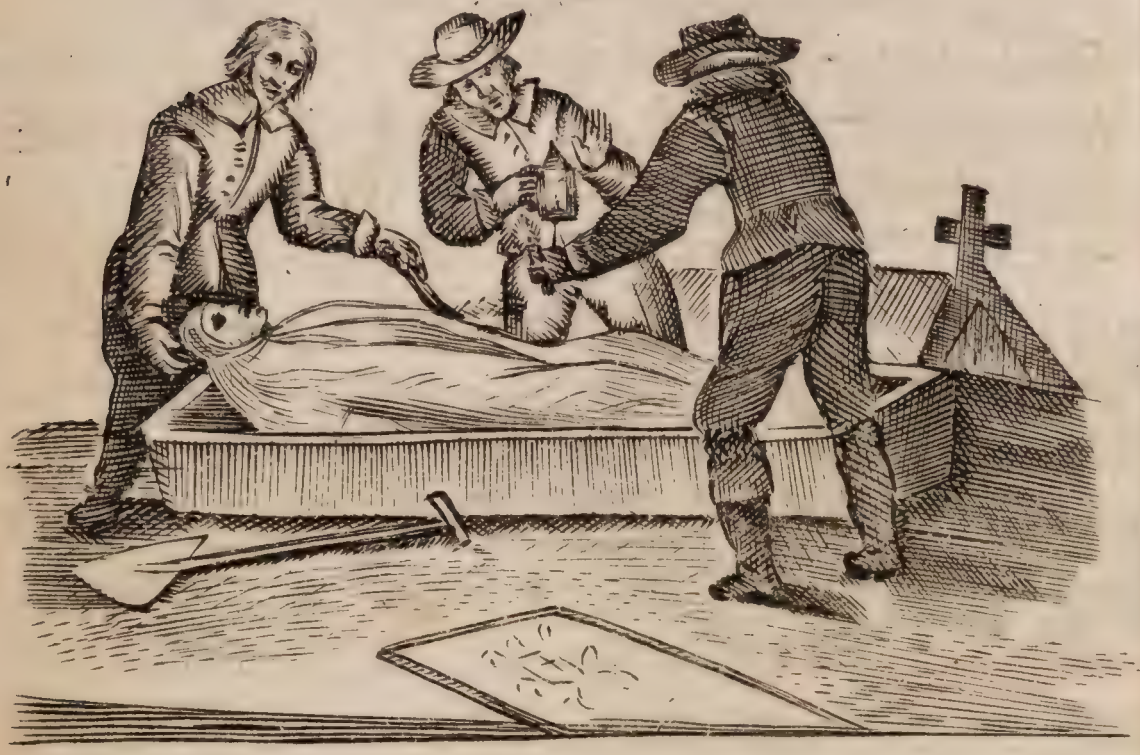
I Am now weary of these lamentable relations. Yet more miserable (if more miserable can be) have insued. They have traced the dead bodies to the place of their buriall, digged them out of their graves, dressed and eaten them. So that in divers places (at *Wormes* especially) they have beene faine to set watch at the Church-yards; and over the graves to keepe the dead from being stolne and eaten.

In *Saxony* at this present the case is so miserable in this kinde, that no pen can expresse it. The Saxon-Austrian Army (were they not beaten) must retreite through hunger, having famished both the inbabitants and themselves.

After the same manner it is upon the *Rhine*, and many other parts, where the Armies are or have lately beene.

To that extremity it is come, that some constrained by hunger, have taken poison to advance death.

Dead Corpes digd out of there Graues to Eate



Some take poyson to hastē death



In a word, the very wilde beasts in the woods doe starve for want of prey.

My Lord, the Earle of *Arundel*, travelling homewards, towards *Frankefort* on the *Maine*, a Boore or Peasant of the Countrey, being their guide, and having his legs bare, a Foxe pursued him, among my Lords followers, and would not forbeare snatching and biting at his bare heeles, (such was his hunger) till they gave him a blow in the necke, and so tooke him alive. His eyes were sunke, his bones stucke out, and hee was so extreme leane, that his sides almost met together. They carried him alive with them in the Coach, and after a few daies he died.

An English Gentleman arrived here the other day, who travelling from *Vlmes* to *Nurenburg*, and so through *Germany* for *England*, with such companions as guided him by-waies for escaping of the souldiers, reporteth, that Wolves, Foxes and other wilde beasts lie dead for want of food, and that in some places men live only upon robbery and spoile of strangers, or one another; Theevery being become a trade,

CHAP. XII.

Of sickneſſe and diſeaſes.

DIſeaſes are more feared as they are more dangerous. Great diſeaſes for their difficulty of cure, acute or ſharpe diſeaſes, becauſe when they kill they diſpatch ſuddenly. But Epidemicke and contagious maladies have yet ſomething more, beſides their greatneſſe beſides their acuteneſſe, to make them terrible. And that is this, that they deprive a man of the comfort of his acquaintance, neighbours, friends, kinsfolkes, &c. Adde hereunto that for theſe wee ſeldome know any ſpecificall remedy, for the peſtilence I am ſure there is none, as being Gods immediate judgement, though oft times, hee uſeth the miniſtery of ſecondary cauſes, for the executing of his further pleaſure herein, I have made tryall of all ſorts of Antidotes, vegetable, minerall, animall, and that according to rationall method, yet am I almoſt as farre from the cure, as ever. Theſe diſeaſes are oft times Warres concomitants or effects. Rare it is for a great Army

to


in Basile 1633
died 20000
in Trent 1634
died 30000


Generall Holcke offred 600 Rixdollers
for a diuin to comforte him.

to stay long in a place, and not to leave some infection behinde. Beyond the Dona, after the *Swedens* departure from thence with their Armies, diseases unheard of, and the Pest withall swept away a world of People. The like happened shortly after, about *Nurenberg*, in the high Palatinate, and on the frontiers of *Boheme*.

Before Mastreicht, after the Towne was taken, our quarters had contracted infectious sickenesses: whereof I my selfe had my share, being left sicke in the Towne of a purple Feaver. But the yeere following, both the Towne and Countrey were grievously afflicted, with Feavers, Fluxes, and the Plague above all.

The same yeere *Elsas* or *Alsatia*, and the lower Palatinate, where the Armies of the Duke of *Lorraine* and the Rhinegrave had lodged, did suffer miserably in this kinde.

The Armie of the Prince of *Orenge* having taken *Rhineberg*, and marching towards *Mastriche* and *Liege*, left such infection in great *Brabant*, about *Firkens*-ward, that the inhabitants the yeere after, were afraid of their owne dwellings.

About the same time, Generall *Holcke* being sent by *Wolstein*, with 6000. to invade *Saxony*, sacked the City of *Leipzicke*, and committed as great outrages as *Tillies* Army had done before.

But

But such a pestilence overtook both him and his, that most of his souldiers dyed like sheepe of the rot. And being infected himselfe, hee offered 600. Rixdollers for a Minister of the Gospell to instruct and comfort him. But both himselfe and his souldiers had so behaved themselves, that no Minister was to be found. In the meane all his friends and servants forsooke him, except his Concubine, who stayed with him to the last. Hee had beene both of the Religion and the Protestants party, but revolted from both. So guilty of his owne perfidiousnesse, and the execrable murthers and rapines, that hee had caused, hee dyed despairing utterly of all future blisse. At length came a Minister, but *Holcke* was dead before.

The City of *Basile* that Winter, lost above 20000. of the Plague. They of the City of *Trent*, their neighbours rejoyced at their sufferings, as being their enemies in Religion. But it fell out with them, as with *Edom* in *Obadiah*, *vers.* 15. that mocked *Iacob* in his distresse. The Winter following, 1634. the Pestilence so raged among the Tridentines, that we were forbidden to come that way, for the sicke and sound were mixed together, and that City (not great) buried above 30000.

Besieged in the Castle of *Heydelberg*, I visited every day divers sicke of the Plague, and like diseases. But in neither of these two great

Plagues

plagues in *London*, nor in any other, that I have beene in, did I ever finde the cause so virulent, the symptomes so incorrigible, the disease so incurable. Some dyed raging, others were killed with their carbuncles, when the venome seemed to bee expelled from the inward parts, others were swollen and discoloured, as though they had taken poyson, and some that dyed were so spotted, as I never saw the like. If any Souldier were but sleightly wounded, presently it became a maligne ulcer, though all good inward and outward meanes were used. If the infection got into a kindred, it killed parents, children, and almost all the blood, that were present. Whence I perswade my selfe, that *Hippocrates* his θεῖον ἦν, that is, the divine hand and finger of God was more conspicuous in this, than in any other visitation I had seene, though I doubt not but our foode with the aire might also helpe to impoyson our bodies extraordinarily.

Toward the end of the siege, wee had made an Hospitall in the roofe of the house. But packing out of the Castle, wee left there our sicke, some dying, some crying out at the windowes, not to be left to their sickneſſe, famine, and death, and which was worse than the enemy, of whom how they were used wee may imagine.

In the Towne they were much visited before we

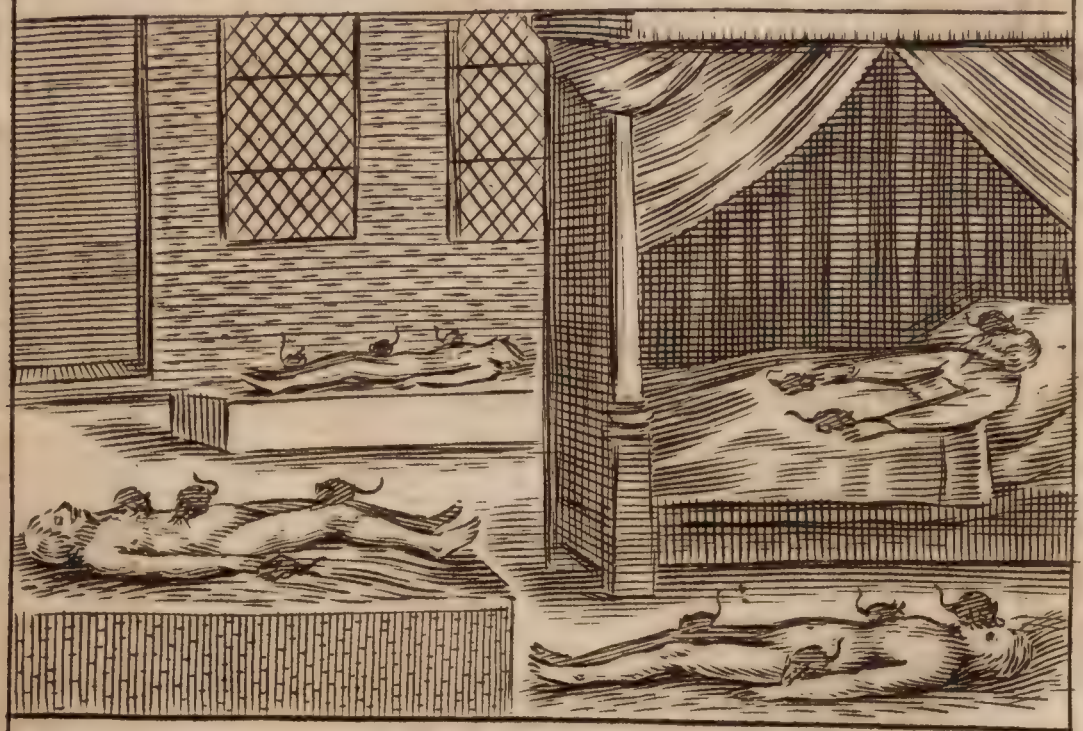
we were shut up: which could not but be augmented by the multitudes of the enemy.

In the siege of *Hanaw* were buried, (most of the plague) above 22000 people, and had not God sent that sickness to diminish their numbers, they had yeelded the towne through want of victuals.

In the same siege, Souldiers that went to the Guard seeing and well, came off strucken starke blinde thirty at a time. Afterwards the disease falling into their legges, the most of them recovered.

CHAP.

In Bauier men not left to bury the dead, but Rattes, and mice, devoured there carcasses.



Haue pittey vpon me, haue pittey vpon me, o yee my frends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me.



Chap. XIII.

Of Sickneſſe and Diſeaſes.

THe yeere 1635, almoſt whole *Germany* felt this puniſhment, in moſt grievous wiſe. In *Swaben*, the Countrey of *Tyroll*, all along the *Reine*, and the *Maine*, it was ſo furiouſly hot, that all places were alike ſafe. The King of *Hungary* was faine to diſſolve his Court, and ſend them away into divers Cities, for their ſafer abode.

In *Swaben*, the inhabitants of *Memingen*, *Campden*, and *Iſnen*, were utterly conſumed, and none left. In the Countrey thereabout, in which were more than thirty thouſand men heretofore, were not foure hundred ſoules to be found.

In the confines of *Bavier*, the living were nothing neere able to bury the dead. But Rats and Mice devoured their carcaſſes, moſt horrible to behold.

The low Countries ſmarted ſore alſo. The Univerſitie of *Leyden* buried thirtie thouſand. The Countrey Villages and the *Hague* (where

(where I was shut up my selfe) were miserably afflicted. The Infant Cardinall was forced to remove from *Bruxels* and *Antwerp*, the sickneſſe did so increase in those places.

Nimegen Emerick, *Rees*, *Guelders*, with other places neere, were not only visited therwith (whereof the Marqueſſe of *Aytoma*, the Spanish Generall, and other Commanders died) but new contagious diseases, among which were strange Fluxes, and a kind of pox unheard of.

The Emperours Army dispersing all over for want of resistance, did also scatter the contagion from their quarters at *Haylbrun*, through the Land of *Wirtenberg*, that many places hereby became utterly depopulated. But since *Gallas* his taking in the Townes upon the *Rhine*, such an infection happened through the stinch of the dead unburied bodies, that in the Bishopricke of *Mentz* alone there died of this an hundred twenty foure thousand people.

In *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Pomeren*, *Mecklenburg*, &c. this yeare the pestilence with like diseases have beene so universall, that these and the sword, seeme to strive which shall be the greatest destroyer. The retraite of the Swedes, in which they did not onely evade, but cut in pieces many of the enemies troopes, is not so famous as these calamities. The very plague consumed in *Saxony* the other day in the space of two moneths, no lesse than sixteene thousand soules. Insomuch,

that

that the King of *Hungary* hath given command that none shall come from thence to *Prague*, or the Cities of *Bohemia*.

As by the print of *Hercules* his foot you might gueſſe at his ſtature, ſo by theſe few particulars of the miſeries of ſome places there, we may gueſſe at the lamentable eſtate of the whole. The war having every where caught and raged, hath left ſuch wounds as will not in haſt bee recured, and perhaps poſterity for ſome generations will ſee the ſcarres.

Thus is the Virgine daughter of that people deſtroyed with a great deſtruction, and with a ſore and grievous plague. Goe into the field, behold the ſlaine with the ſword. Enter into the City, behold them that are ſicke for hunger alſo. So are they ſmitten, but are not healed. They looke for peace, but there is no good; for the time of health, but behold trouble.

FINIS.

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Sam. Baker.

G. Rodolphus Weckerlin.